

PRESIDENT PLEDGES
CRIMINAL ACTION IF
OIL DEALS WARRANT

Mr. Coolidge Assures Nation
Punishment Will Be Meted
If Guilt Is Proved

Justice Department Men Watch
Teapot Dome Testimony—
Mr. Daugherty's Status

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Coolidge has given assurances that if irregularities in the leasing of Teapot Dome and California oil lands are proved the Government will act to protect itself and the rights of citizens; also that the evidence already given before the Senate Committee points toward criminal action, and if there is substantial evidence that can be used to obtain indictment by a grand jury and trial afterward the Government will act to prosecute the accused.

At the moment, it was stated at the White House, nothing more can be done than has been already undertaken, that is, to have the Department of Justice officially represented at the Senate hearings and to keep a close watch on all developments. Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, however, has gone to Florida. Mr. Daugherty was the close associate of Mr. B. Fall and of Edward B. McLean, whose name has been brought into the oil case in connection with Mr. Fall's loans. Mr. McLean is still in Florida, whence he refused to come to testify before the Senate.

Status of Mr. Daugherty
In view of all circumstances it is regarded as probable that Mr. Daugherty may not return to Washington as head of the Department of Justice. He is a legacy from the Harding Administration, having been in a peculiar sense the personal appointee of Mr. Harding. In any event it is exceedingly improbable that he will be intrusted with the Government's case if action is brought.

Another point which would militate against the conduct of the case by Mr. Daugherty was brought out yesterday in the testimony of F. C. Desendorf, until recently a member of the law board of the Public Lands Bureau, Department of the Interior. Mr. Desendorf testified that he had been transferred from that post to another by order of Mr. Fall. He previously had recommended reclaiming by the Federal Government of oil lands held by the Standard Oil Company in Section 26, California.

The recommendation for a revocation of lease was lost in the files of the Department of the Interior for seven years, but was taken up near the close of the last Administration and sent to the Department of Justice for action, arriving just a day or two before Mr. Daugherty came into office.

Proceedings Halted
It was brought out by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, that Mr. Fall, after conducting personal hearings, stopped revocation proceedings and validated the grant of the lands to the Standard Oil Company. This testimony fits in with that of L. C. Garnett, special assistant in the Department of Justice, who vainly sought to bring the importance of checking up on the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General. Up to that time he estimated that \$10,000,000 worth of oil had been taken from Section 36 under leases made some years before.

Testifying some weeks ago on various phases of the case as developed by the Department of Justice and the General Land Office, Charles D. Hamel, formerly special assistant in the Department of Justice, told the committee that the case, brought in 1914 when adverse proceedings against the Standard Oil were ordered.

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TECH EDITORS BACK DRY LAW;
HARVARD EDITORS BELITTLE IT

Former Uphold Prohibition in Editorial, While Latter
Offer Prize for Best Epithet Aimed at Drys

While The Tech, daily paper of the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a current issue, declares that it stands squarely back of prohibition as the law of the land, the Harvard Advocate, monthly publication of the undergraduates of Harvard College, on the other hand, lends encouragement to those who seek to return to America the liquor traffic and its long train of attendant miseries by offering a prize for the best word that belittles those who recognize the benefits of prohibition and seek to have the Constitution of the United States upheld.

Law and Alma Mater

Recognition of the fact that living up to the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment is more of a legal question than a moral one was one of the important sentiments which were embodied in the resolutions adopted by the student branch of the New England Citizenship Conference. . . . The theoretical truth of this fact is not to be denied by anyone who boasts the reputation of being a true American. A man's morals may be of an extremely flexible nature, and sometimes even verge on the border of immorality. The Constitution on the other hand is rigid and irrefragable.

There are two ways by which it should be possible to prompt the college man to refrain from excessive drinking. The first is through loyalty to his country and general respect for all law and order. The second appeals more to his emotional being and his love for Alma Mater. . . .

RUSSIA PREPARED TO MAKE
RESTITUTION TO FOREIGNERS

Great Britain to Take Up Legal Phases of Question of
Recognition of Soviet Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 26.—Some few days are expected to elapse before any development in British policy toward Russia will be made public, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters. In the first place the Russian problem is not the only serious question confronting the new administration, nor can the wheels of Government, which hitherto have been turning steadily away from recognition of the Soviet Government be reversed in a few moments.

Among other things there are legal questions to be gone into. Would unconditional de jure recognition, for example, involve acceptance by Great Britain of all the previous acts of the Soviet Government, including sequestration of the property of British subjects? Or again would it immediately bring into force previous treaties between the British and former Russian Governments? The delay which consideration of these and other questions necessitates makes no difference, however, to the policy of the British Government which remains to recognize the present Soviet régime at the earliest possible date.

While the terms of the ultimate

settlement obviously have not been definitely decided, it is considered probable that they will include the setting off of British claims for repayment of Russia's war debt, valued at \$255,000,000, against Russian claims for damages incurred through British assistance given to Admiral Kolchak, General Denikin, General Judenitch, and other "White" leaders. The Soviet Government is expected to acknowledge its pre-war debts to Britain, though it would also plead its inability to resume interest payments at once. A special tribunal for consideration of the claims of British subjects who owned property in Russia before the revolution might also be expected.

The Moscow Government is apparently prepared, wherever possible, to return actual property or concessions—though on leasehold tenure and not on terms of complete ownership. Where actual restitution is impossible an equivalent concession will be offered elsewhere and impartial arbitration would probably be arranged for where an agreement between the Soviet Government and previous owners is impossible to arrive at by direct negotiation.

ENGRAVING BUREAU
MYSTERY CLEARED

Retirement of Department Official
Reveals Story That Deceived
Mr. Harding

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Within a few days the retirement from the Department of Justice of a special attorney named Charles B. Brewer, will ring down the final curtain on one of the most amazing tragic-comedies in federal history. Mr. Brewer is the man who persuaded President Harding to remove under sensational circumstances on March 31, 1922, James L. Wilmet, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and 23 subordinates. Since they were publicly disgraced without stated cause, the disgraced men and women have been cleared of the stigma unjustly placed upon them.

Mr. Brewer, a young Alabamian, who entered the government service as a clerk in the Navy Department 15 years ago, argued President Harding into action that the latter, long afterward deplored. He persuaded Mr. Harding that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing reeked with corruption and crime; that it was the scene of irregularities in the production of Government bonds, which threatened a financial panic of gigantic dimensions; and that unless the "rascals" were "turned out," incalculable disaster was inevitable.

Officials Exonerated

As all the world knows, Mr. Brewer's charges and "proofs" long ago were shown to be utterly without foundation. The Government has offered such restitution as it could to public servants whose good names were blackened by the accusations. President Harding, convinced that his good faith had been imposed upon, restored civil service status to some of the removed officials.

President Coolidge, on Christmas Eve, 1923, took the last step by restoring the civil service status of the removed director, James L. Wilmet, and of his associate, James E. Chamberlain. About the same time Louis A. Hill, who succeeded Mr. Wilmet as director of the Bureau, resigned. Meantime Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, had announced

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King Victor Emmanuel's
Fifth Parliament Ends

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 25.—The Fifth Parliament of King Victor Emmanuel came to an end today, inaugurated on June 11, 1921, it remains memorable in Italian history for the revolution which placed the Fascist in power. Four ministries were formed, presided over respectively by Giovanni Giolitti, Signor Bonomi, Luigi Facta, and Benito Mussolini.

Two former premiers, Signor Facta and Signor Nitti, have already announced their intention not to be candidates in the coming election, which is fixed for Sunday, April 6.

KING JAMES VERSION OF BIBLE
HELD 'NONSECTARIAN' BY COURT

Opponents Foiled in Attempt to Bar 12 Copies of 'Authorized Version' From Selma (Calif.) High School Library

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 26.—By unanimous decision the California Supreme Court has adjudged the King James version of the Bible "Neither sectarian nor a denominational book," in the sense defined by the statutes and constitution of this State, and its placement in the public school libraries. The case has attracted wide attention and the decision is considered by Protestants as vindication of the "authorized versions."

The decision affirms the judgment of the Superior Court in Fresno County and reverses the judgment of the California District Court of Appeal. It favors the trustees of the Selma Union High School district, Fresno, who were enjoined from purchasing and placing, with school district funds, 12 copies of the King James version of the Bible in the school library.

Disbarment Sought

Opponents sought its disbarment as "sectarian reading," in alleged accord with the state constitutional provision that "no publication of a sectarian, partisan or denominational character may be used or distributed in any school, or school library, nor must any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught therein." With reference to this statute provision, the court holds:

As a book on almost any subject may adopt partisan tone, so a book on religion, instead of confining itself to broad principles and simple fundamentals, may emphasize particular points and upon which difference of opinions have arisen. In a word, a book on any subject may be strongly partisan in tone and treatment. A religious book treating its subject in this manner would be sectarian.

The fact that the King James version of the Bible was not approved by all sects of a particular religion, and that it is used in Protestant churches, and that it is not approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

Not Used By Roman Catholics

In determining the character of the King James version, the court says:

The contention that the Bible in the King James translation is a book of a sectarian character rests on the fact that there are differences between it and, among others, the Douay version; that it is of Protestant authorship; that it is used in Protestant churches, and that it is not approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

According to such a test, the Bible in any known version or text is sectarian. In fact until all sects can agree upon the manuscript texts that should be used no English version of the Bible, not "sectarian" in this view, can be produced. The statute, however, deals with publications of a sectarian character. It makes the character of the book, the test of whether it is "sectarian"—not the authorship or the extent of its approval by different sects, or by all. That the authors of religious books

Camp Fire Girls Urged
to Revive Old Songs

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 24.—CAMP FIRE girls, 100,000 strong, have been requested by Lester F. Scott, executive secretary, to popularize old-time American songs such as "Old Black Joe," "Swanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," and such old English and Scottish ballads as "Auld Lang Syne" and "Comin' Through the Rye."

The reason for the movement is said by Mr. Scott to be based on reports by field workers of the organization that few girls in camp last summer knew the words of these songs.

SENATE FAVORED
BY MR. VENIZELOS

Establishment of a Second House
Advocated by Greek Premier
—More Revenue Sought

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Recent sittings of the Greek Assembly, particularly that of Wednesday last, provided fruitful indications of the policy Eleutherios Venizelos intends to follow in order to clean up the Greek political situation. The proposed pardon of officers compromised in the Metaxist revolution is a wise measure calculated to heal the divisions in the army and a decision of first necessity if military interference in political matters—to which the Premier has always been definitely opposed—be henceforth avoided.

More interesting, however, is the constitutional issue. As already intimated, Mr. Venizelos, while insisting that the people alone are competent to decide the fate of the dynasty by the application of a plebiscite held under conditions guaranteeing liberty and sincerity in their expression of opinion, has himself come down in favor of a republic. This reversal of views, held during the last crisis of this nature is explained by the declaration that the dynasty is responsible for the country's disasters. Such a declaration will naturally pro-

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LICENSES REVOKED
IN DRIVE ON 7000
DETROIT 'SALOONS'

Acting Mayor Closes Nine Places
—700 Persons Summoned—
Would Bar Alien Proprietors

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26 (Special).—Revocation of licenses of nine "soft drink parlors" is the opening gun fired by Joseph A. Martin, acting Mayor, in a drive to "clean up" the 7000 places which Frank Croul, police commissioner, estimates are violating the prohibition laws. Already 700 persons have been summoned.

The acting Mayor recently announced that he would become personally responsible for enforcement of the dry laws in Detroit. He demands that soft drink parlor licenses be restricted to full-fledged American citizens, the police commissioner declaring that 5000 of the places are operated by aliens.

The common council is to be requested for ordinances limiting the granting of such licenses to citizens and requiring every landlord of premises where such business is conducted to give \$1000 bond, to be forfeited if the tenant violates the prohibition laws. Revocation of licenses for a first violation is another plank in the acting Mayor's enforcement platform.

He made it plain that his action in revoking licenses would not be dependent on court conviction of defendants. In the nine cases disposed of, constituting the entire first batch of violations to come before Mr. Martin, several had not been in court. In fact, a judge had dismissed the charge in one case.

Bootlegger Wearing Diamonds
Arrives at Penitentiary

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26 (AP).—George Remus, alleged "millionaire bootlegger of the middle west" and 11 associates, arrived yesterday at the federal penitentiary from Cincinnati, to begin serving sentences imposed after conviction of charges of conspiring to violate the national prohibition enforcement act.

Remus is under a sentence of two years' imprisonment, and a fine of \$10,000. The others were sentenced from 15 to 18 months' imprisonment, and fines of \$1000 to \$5000.

Wearing a pearl gray suit and spats and with a diamond flashing from the pin in his tie, Remus was the center of interest of spectators. The day before he ordered his valet to pack his clothes for his departure south and left his home, said to be one of the show places of Cincinnati.

BRITISH RAILWAY
STRIKE CONTINUES;
LOSSES DIMINISH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The railway strike continues, but the inconvenience and loss caused by it are diminishing. Interviewed this morning, J. Bramley, secretary of the strikers' union, said: "If there are to be any developments they have yet to come." He added that matters are going well with the strike, but emphatically denied reports in the press that the London tube workers and the Port of London authority men are likely to become involved.

Railway officials, on the other hand, this morning are even more hopeful than yesterday. They say not only are the men returning to work in increasing numbers, but the companies have been able to re-organize so as to make better use of the staffs at their disposal. The train services are now, therefore, more normal and better distributed.

It is true that a number of collieries, especially in South Wales, were obliged to shut down or restrict their output, owing to the congestion of coal trucks upon their sidings, but this is now being dealt with. Four thousand tons were got away yesterday and as telegrams from Cardiff and other South Wales coal exporting ports today show an average of 75 per cent of the normal coal shipments there is more room for bringing in fresh coal trains. Reports from Aberdeen, Perth, Dumfries, Buxton, Rugby, Wigan, Derby, Sheffield and Weymouth tell the same story of men returning to work.

Who Wrote "Fable"?
"Who's Who" Tells

Amy Lowell Named as Author
of Anonymous Criticism

Miss Amy Lowell, sister of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and author of many books of poetry, is revealed as the writer of the much discussed "A Critical Fable," published anonymously last year, and printed in Boston by Houghton, Mifflin Company. The "Fable" is a book of rhymed criticisms, and the mystery of its authorship is cleared up by the 1924 edition of the English "Who's Who," which lists the work among those from Miss Lowell's pen.

The authorship of the book, in which the leading modern writers of American verse are dealt with gently or otherwise, caused considerable speculation last year, when many surmised it came from Miss Lowell's pen, although the style is different from that of her other works. It closely resembles in character James Russell Lowell's famous "Fable for Critics," and Miss Lowell's relationship to that author turned attention in her direction.

Gregorian Calendar
Is to Be Adopted

By Special Cable

THE HOLY SYNOD of the Greek Orthodox Church has reconsidered its decision on the calendar and will adopt the new style on March 21. With regard to the question of the date of Easter Day, the Patriarchate adheres to the calculations of the Orthodox Church.

OFFICIALS' "EXTRA
PAY" IS INDORSED

Attorney-General Rules on Issue
Regarding Services They Are
Not Obligated to Give

Officers and employees of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may receive compensation from counties of the State for services which they are not obliged by the law to give, and, at the same time, they may receive remuneration from the Commonwealth for special services they may have rendered outside of the regular working hours of their positions and which they are not compelled to give, Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, decided today.

This decision was handed down by the Attorney-General in consequence of a bill for expert services being rendered to the division of accounts at the State House, by Dr. John B. McDonald, superintendent of the State Hospital at Danvers.

The law in question reads: "A state police officer or an officer of the Commonwealth whose salary is fixed by law, or any employee of the Commonwealth receiving regular compensation therefrom, shall not be entitled to a witness fee before any court or trial justice in a cause in which the Commonwealth is a party."

In the opinion of the Attorney-General, however, experts may and should receive additional compensation. Attorney-General Benton says:

Although professional or skilled witnesses in the employ of this Commonwealth may be called upon to appear before courts and give their expert opinions without receiving special compensation, in many cases the testimony of an expert would be valueless if his special services were not based upon some study of the case before hand, or upon some previous examination or observation of the defendant.

Preparation, therefore, which requires preparation or prior study, or where assistance other than the mere testimony of the witness is desired, officers and employees of the Commonwealth, as designated above may receive from counties compensation for services which they are not required by law to render. Such compensation is not a witness fee, within the meaning of the act.

When, however, such services are to be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth a different situation arises. An act provides that salaries payable by the Commonwealth shall be in full for all services rendered to the Commonwealth by the persons to whom they are paid. That act, which provides that a person receiving a salary from the Commonwealth from accepting any other compensation for any services rendered during the usual hours of employment in the salaried position which he occupies. Such person may not accept another salaried position from the Commonwealth, even though the work of the second office might be done outside the usual hours of employment of the first office.

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CHAMBER BATTLES
OVER NEW FRENCH
FISCAL PROPOSALS

Either Raymond Poincaré Will
Fall, or Emerge With Wide
Powers Regarding Finance

Whole Future of France Turns
Upon Votes Which Premier
Insists On Before Elections

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The battle which is proceeding in the Chamber of Deputies is the gravest that Raymond Poincaré has ever faced. Either he will fall or he will emerge with dictatorial powers as regards finance. It will be a close result. The speakers in the debate hitherto belong to M. Poincaré's party, but they seem prepared to vote against him. The radicals and the Left generally will solidly oppose the Government. It is still doubtful whether M. Poincaré will manage to survive, but if he does he will be in a stronger position than before. If Parliament gives him what he desires, he will have power to accomplish administrative and economic reforms by simple decree.

So serious is the crisis that M. Poincaré does not even intend to explain the use which he will make of the extraordinary powers demanded. Recently there appeared in *Victoire*, which was supposed to be inspired by M. Millerand, articles calling for a dictator. The firmness of M. Poincaré is embarrassing for the Bloc National. He is determined to stand or fall by the vote on bills which would create new fiscal resources and give authority to the Government to proceed to economize.

The Bloc National

Now the difficulty in which the Bloc National finds itself is that it will render itself exceedingly unpopular so near to the elections in suddenly increasing taxation. If it refuses, however, Mr. Poincaré will be overthrown and his Ruhr policy badly shaken.

There may be, indeed, a catastrophe, for the world which is already skeptical about financial proposals will then conclude that France will not tax itself in order to save the franc. The result will be that the franc again will fall, and if a panic is produced it is impossible to say where the process will stop. Confidence in the Ruhr would certainly vanish. There would be an awakening to the fact that France, after all, is obtaining nothing from these operations, but on the contrary is losing. The dilemma is awkward—on the one side there are electoral interests, on the other patriotic duty. The importance of this debate cannot be exaggerated, for the whole future of France turns upon the votes which are to be given.

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what the Government was to make of the decree, which it would be authorized to make.

M. Poincaré interrupted: "I won't enter into details before I have the decree in hand."

At these words an indescribable agitation shook parts of the Chamber. There were cries of "Dictator M. Poincaré!"

M. Poincaré then added: "If we are in a dilemma on this point we will leave it to the people."

Someone exclaimed: "It is the Republic itself which is at stake."

The Versailles Treaty

M. Poincaré responded: "The best method of defending the Republic is to follow the Government."

It was noteworthy that Léon Daudet, a consistent supporter of the Gov-

ernment, made a speech in which the Versailles treaty was attacked.

M. Poincaré, referring to the Versailles Treaty, was interrupted by André Tardieu: "You signed it."

M. Poincaré cried: "I never signed it. You forget the precise letters which were sent to the Foreign Minister during the negotiations. You were not a Minister but you replied to them disgracefully."

The Chamber began to clamor for the high court. M. Poincaré pointed out that the fault of the Treaty was that Germany was to pay in installments, while France had to pay the northern population rapidly.

Germany in installments, France in capital. That is why French finance is in difficulty, he said.

Playing for Big Stakes

Altogether M. Poincaré is playing for big stakes. He has been several deputations of parliamentarians and made a number of promises. Representatives of the bloc national informed him that if they supported him they wanted to be supported in turn at the elections. M. Poincaré has hitherto carefully refrained from giving pledges to the bloc national, but these are now necessary. He proclaimed his solidarity with the bloc national and intimated that he would affirm publicly his ideas. Thus M. Poincaré is practically committed to lead the bloc national in the elections. On the other hand, he made it clear that he would stand firmly by his fiscal proposals.

A deputy, M. Legol, president of the Democratic Left, informed M. Poincaré that his group was not convinced of the efficacy of the projects and feared discontent in the country. He proposed that the elections should come first and taxation afterward.

M. Poincaré responded that the immediate passing of the bills was indispensable. Probably the first vote will be taken today and it will be an indication whether M. Poincaré can still command his forces or whether his day as Premier is done.

Winchester Club

Winter sports season, in the town of Winchester, Mass., opened "officially" at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Winchester Country Club. An all-round outdoor meet was arranged by the club for its members and guests.

A hockey game in the number of dashes on the program, as well as a cross-country race on snowshoes, a hockey match, and several special events not listed on the regular athletic curriculum.

These special diversions, according to Harry B. Gilmore, chairman of the committee on arrangements, consist of snow-and-ice varieties, designed not only to evoke genuine athletic prowess but to provoke mirth. The program included a 75-yard ski-joring race, in which men on snowshoes "haul" women on skis, and a ski dash on the pond to furnish "thrills" for those who enjoy the difficult. Mr. Gilmore emphasized, however, that safety would be the first consideration, especially in the events in which children enter.

A hockey game between the Winchester Country Club team and a "scrub" sextet was scheduled. Two weeks ago the Winchester C. C. hockey players, chiefly former Harvard stars, defeated Braintree Country Club and are out to repeat their success before the big crowd expected to line the pond today. Ski jumping and fancy skating also constitute part of the program.

Church Service

To be broadcast

A radio broadcast of the Sunday morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., will be made on Feb. 3 at 10:45 o'clock, eastern standard time, by station WNCN on a wave length of 278 meters.

Further broadcasts of morning services from The Mother Church will be made on March 2, April 6, and May 4.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNCN (Boston)—11 to 12:30, church service, 2:30, church service, 7:30, church service, 9:30, church service.

WGBL (Springfield)—11:35, church service, 2:30, church service, 7:30, church service, 9:30, church service.

WGY (Schenectady)—10:30, church service, 2:30, church service, 7:30, church service, 9:30, church service.

WJZ (New York)—11, church service, 7:30, church service, 9:30, church service.

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ENGRAVING BUREAU
MYSTERY CLEARED

(Continued from Page 1)

that the ousted officials could have either their old positions or equivalent posts. Mr. Wilmett was urged to re-take the directorship, but declined. He was called to Washington and the personal offer of his old post by Mr. Mellon constituted in effect a federal apology.

Mr. Harding had acted on what appeared to be evidence no man of presidential responsibilities could have ignored. Mr. Brewer's "evidence" had been presented convincingly to two other high officials of the Government. Mr. Mellon had a profound impression upon D. R. Crisinger, then Controller of the Currency and one of President Harding's most trusted counselors.

Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, became convinced, in a spirit of genuine sincerity, that Mr. Brewer's story seemed deserving of thoroughgoing investigation. The President deemed that he had no alternative but to act. Act he did, on March 31, promptly and forcefully.

No explanations could be obtained at the White House except that the "diminution of the good of the service." There were guarded hints about irregularities in the production of government bonds. But exactly what was alleged to have happened, was not divulged.

How It Came About

Mr. Brewer presented what he considered and Mr. Harding believed prima-facie evidence of duplication of Liberty Bonds. Extraordinary exigencies of the war had multiplied the number of pieces of government currency and securities printed at the Bureau of Engraving to fabulous figures.

Under war conditions, it was found necessary to procure numbering machines which they could be had. Necessarily, tests as to their accuracy were either omitted or were not made with the usual care. The consequence was that there was a certain number of duplications of numbers among the temporary war bonds.

For example, a numbering machine on reaching 1999, if functioning properly, would stamp the next number 2000. But supposing the disc in the 1000 column stuck—did not turn—the next number, then, would be 1001. But number 1001 already had been printed. Thus there would be two bonds numbered 1001. That is precisely what occurred at the engraving bureau. If the disc remained stuck until five bonds had been stamped, there would be five duplicate numbers. Then, the disc releasing, the next bond would be numbered 2006, so that for the duplicate numbers 1001 to 1005 there would be a deficiency of numbers from 2001 to 2006. The total count would be accurate.

Engraved bonds are subjected to two separate checks in the Treasury Department. The man whose job it was to check the numbers failed to notice the duplicate numbers.

These mistakes, due to faulty working of numbering-machines, had been discovered during the Wilson Administration—more than a year before Mr. Brewer "discovered" them. Investigation showed there had been no fraud, either by intent or in effect. The bonds in question were all temporary and in due course the faulty bonds had all been sent back for substitution by permanent bonds.

Mr. Mellon finally persuaded Mr. Harding there was really nothing wrong. He returned to the Civil Service status caused a year ago. And now Mr. Brewer is closing his career and the sensational engraving bureau incident.

FARMERS UNION

MEETING CLOSES

Girls' Cooking and Clothing Contests Are Held

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26 (Special)—The closing event of the Union Agricultural meeting here today was the girls' cooking and clothing demonstration contests, in which county clothing and cooking clubs demonstration teams of two girls each competed for state championship honors. The clothing demonstration contest was held in the morning and the cooking contest in the afternoon.

Discussing the work of clubs organized by the extension department of the Connecticut Agricultural College, A. J. Brundage, who is in charge of the club work in the State, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the total production of the thirty-five poultry clubs in the State was valued at \$72,000 last year, the highest production in their history.

Official Temperatures

(1 a. m. Standard time; 15th meridian)

Albany City . . . 12 Kansas City . . . 12

Atlantic City . . . 12 Memphis . . . 12

Boston . . . 12 Montreal . . . 12

Buffalo . . . 12 Nantucket . . . 20

Albany . . . 12 New Orleans . . . 40

Chicago . . . 12 New York . . . 16

Denver . . . 22 Philadelphia . . . 16

Los Angeles . . . 22 Pittsburgh . . . 12

Portland . . . 12 Portland, Ore. . . 42

San Francisco . . . 42

St. Louis . . . 10

St. Paul . . . 10

Washington . . . 16

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:27 p. m.; Sunday 2:10 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:20 p. m.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Of Highest Grade

Boots, Shoes & Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

is offered in this clearance sale at huge reductions

This year we cut our prices thoroughly and sharply to make room for incoming goods and due to the rearranging of our goods after alterations.

Our Plant Shoes—Spats and Overshoes

for men and women are included in this sale

SEE OUR BARGAIN TABLES

Men's Shoes now \$5 to \$6.50

Ladies' Shoes now \$3 to \$5

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

491-495 Old South Bldg., Boston

Telephone: Congress 5035, 5062

1185-1191 Boylston St.

IN FENWAY

New apartments of 1 room and alcove and 8-room suites with reception, dining hall, tiled baths, kitchens and every modern improvement. Magnificent view of the Fens. Rentals \$50 per month upwards. Apply to janitor on premises, or to

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story. There are 230 boys and girls in these clubs and they have an average of 30 chickens each.

Formation of a Connecticut Baby Chick Association was urged by Harry R. Lewis, president and managing director of the International Baby Chick Association, in speaking before the Connecticut Poultry Association at its afternoon session yesterday. The organization as suggested would be an integral part of the State Poultry Association and be affiliated with the International Baby Chick Association.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, E. Newton Beardsley of Pomfret Center; vice-president, Leo F. Groun; treasurer, John E. Knecht; auditors, Charles I. Balch of Manchester, and Harrison L. Hamilton of Ellington; county vice-presidents, J. C. Eddy of Simsbury, Herman Smith of Redding, John L. Payne of Portland, Frank E. Fitch of Norwich, M. Ernest Jones of Meriden, A. E. Anthony of Mansfield, D. D. Cavanaugh of Clark's Corner and F. E. Warner of Woodbury. Charles E. Corey of Cromwell, E. W. Brown of Old Mystic, F. A. Lincoln of Andover, A. P. Abbie of Windham and Howard P. Deming of Winsted, executive committee members at large, Miss Henrietta M. Banwell of Gaylordsville, A. B. Hall of Wallingford and W. F. Kirkpatrick and Roy E. Jones of Storrs.

MERRIMACK VALLEY

HI-Y BOYS CONFER

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Delegates and members of the Hi-Y associations of the Y. M. C. A. organizations of the Merrimack Valley, assembled here today for the Hi-Y conference, with sessions in the association building, Unitarian Church, and a banquet at the North Church.

Delegates represented associations in Lowell, Lawrence, Amesbury, Groveland, Georgetown, Newburyport, and Haverhill. The program started with an address at 10:30 by Roy E. Coombe, Boston Y. M. C. A. secretary for high school students. J. Kingsley Bird, for years Y. M. C. A. secretary for New England colleges, was the afternoon speaker.

Basketball games between Lowell and Haverhill delegates and Lawrence and Newburyport delegates, featured the afternoon program, and H. W. Gibson, for 20 years Y. M. C. A. secretary, and Rhode Island, was on the program for the evening address.

ARBITER SELECTION

AGAIN POSTPONED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Selection of the neutral arbitrator to sit on the peace pact board of arbitration has again been postponed by the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. It is known that the manufacturers have practically agreed upon the man they will propose and he has visited this city recently, but his name is withheld for the present.

The union candidate has been selected and interviewed by representatives of the parties to the agreement. It is now believed that eventually the citizens' committee will be obliged to make the choice and because of the present aspect of the situation members of the committee are preparing data and preparing themselves for the work.

The 10-day extension of time in the appointment of the arbitrator has expired and the union officials are expected to insist on further postponement, but are forced to agree to it because the manufacturers are not ready to arrange for interviews with their candidate.

COMMITTEE CALLS MR. FORD

Washington, Jan. 26—Henry Ford will be requested to appear early next week before the House Military Committee to discuss his offer for Muscle Shoals.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature; strong west winds, diminishing Sunday.

Kent and Southern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold; strong northwest winds. Storm warning: Signs continued from Delaware Breakwater to Boston, Mass., will be lowered at sunset today.

Official Temperatures

(1 a. m. Standard time; 15th meridian)

Albany City . . . 12 Kansas City . . . 12

Atlantic City . . . 12 Memphis . . . 12

Boston . . . 12 Montreal . . . 12

Buffalo . . . 12 Nantucket . . . 20

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Portland . . . 12 Portland, Ore. . . 42

San Francisco . . . 42

St. Louis . . . 10

St. Paul . . . 10

Washington . . . 16

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:27 p. m.; Sunday 2:10 a. m.

MAYORS TO FIGHT INCREASE IN FARES

Formal Protest to Be Made Monday—Cities and Towns to Co-operate to Cut Rate

Concerted protest by mayors of cities and selectmen of towns within a 15-mile radius of Boston against the 10 per cent increase in the prices of transportation tickets in the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads is to be made next Monday morning in the Gardner Auditorium in the State House to the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities.

A conference held last night in the Boston City Club, final action was agreed upon. The mayors of eight cities and the selectmen of three towns were present at the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, it being announced that there was no intention of giving the railroads any greater advantages than they have enjoyed all along.

It was announced after the conference that when the public hearing is opened next Monday, a representative of the mayors and selectmen will ask that a delay be given to allow time for the adequate preparation of the case. It was further stated that the cities and towns will raise resources and place them as a common fund upon which to draw for the necessary expenses. It was said that competent legal counsel will be secured this time, and transportation experts hired to give their assistance in fighting this rate rise which, it is contended, was not warranted.

Mayor R. B. Coolidge of Medford presided last night. Others present were Mayors Paul H. Provost of Melrose, John V. Kimball of Malden and Henry F. Beal of Waltham and Lawrence G. Brooks, city solicitor of Medford, P. J. Neilligan, solicitor of Cambridge, H. H. Newton, attorney for Everett and N. B. Crosby, legal counsel of Arlington, and G. M. Byrne, chairman of the board of selectmen of Winchester.

It was decided that Mr. Brooks should be the official spokesman on Monday.

BERLIN READY FOR CARNIVAL

Extensive Program Proposed by Committee of 300

BERLIN, N. H., Jan. 26 (Special).—The third winter carnival to be held at Berlin will take place on Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2. This carnival is expected to be one of the biggest to be held in the east this winter. Berlin's location is ideal for such an affair, and the city has some of the most talented performers in the Nation. More than 5000 citizens of Berlin are actively engaged in preparing for the carnival. The amount of work involved in the preparation is stupendous on account of the very large program that has been arranged.

An idea just how big this carnival will be can easily be gathered from the fact that more than 75 men are working practically every day on the grounds, building rest rooms, shelters, lunch rooms, and other structures for the comfort of the spectators.

The program of events will be one of the largest attempted by any carnival held this year. Every kind of sport is included in the program, and men, women, and children will have opportunities to carry off prizes which will be composed of medals and silver cups. Many cups have been offered by private individuals for the main events.

The three most important events which the sport lovers of this country are looking forward to are the Mount Washington marathon ski run, the northern New Hampshire dog sled derby, and the ski jumping contest.

What will be considered as the most important event of the carnival is the marathon ski run from Mount Washington to Berlin, a distance of over 26 miles. The ski run will be held on Thursday afternoon, and the winner will receive a special cup offered by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Secretary Weeks was born in Lancaster, and has always maintained an interest in the affairs of his boyhood country.

STATE MERCHANTS' CONVENTION TALKS TO BE BROADCAST

Problems of merchandising, questions of when and how to buy, and general business conditions will be discussed by speakers at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Retail Merchants' Association, to be held at the Copley Plaza next Tuesday. More than 200 retail merchants in this State will be represented, but, through a connection with Station WNAV, Springfield, the convention will carry the message of each speaker into thousands of New England homes, via radio.

Charles L. Underhill, representative from Massachusetts, has accepted the invitation of Charles C. Ferris, president of the association and president of Gilchrist Company, to address the members, and his topic probably will be on taxation and business conditions.

"The Retailer of Tomorrow" will be discussed in a technical way by James W. Eadie Jr., who is counsel to nearly 100 retail firms in New England. William E. Koch, associated with the Retail Merchants' Institute of Chicago, will outline some of the problems of merchandising, and his subject, "A Guidepost to Right Thinking," shows what he emphasizes for success in the retail trade.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces A Free Lecture on

Christian Science

By Peter V. Hess, D. D., of San Francisco, California

Member of the Board of Lecturers of the Christian Science Church

IN THE CHURCH BUILDING

Waltham, Norway, and St. Paul Streets

Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, January 28

At Eight o'clock

YOU ARE cordially INVITED

PRISON PLAN NAMES DEER ISLAND SITE

Would Take Over House of Correction—Price Is Issue

Location of the Massachusetts State Prison on Deer Island, which the City of Boston has offered to sell to the State, was favored by the special state-prison commission created by the Legislature and appointed last year by Governor Cox in the report it submitted last night. The erection of a new connecting bridge between Deer Island and the mainland in Winthrop across Shirley Gut was a feature of the report. It was announced last night that the town of Winthrop will oppose the plan to locate the state prison on Deer Island.

In its report the prison commission recommends the appropriation of \$1,054,584 for remodeling the present buildings on Deer Island, where the City of Boston long has had its House of Correction, the construction of a concrete bridge from the island to the mainland and the building of a new breakwater.

The report shows that the commission considered sites at Deer Island, the Concord Reformatory, and the State Farm at Bridgewater. The Concord idea was abandoned because of objections of the State Department of Corrections to interfere with the work which now is under way at that institution.

The Deer Island site appealed most strongly to the commission from the first, and the hope was felt that the city would be willing to sell its property there for considerably less than \$1,000,000, else the cost for the entire project would be more than \$2,000,000, which has been set as the maximum price for the prison change.

The change necessary to a transformation of the present House of Correction on Deer Island into a state penitentiary would involve, according to plans, a steel bascule drawbridge over Shirley Gut. The bridge would be 400 feet in length, and 30 feet wide, with concrete footings, approaches, and traveled way, at an estimated cost of \$147,825.

CHURCH PUBLICITY URGED BY 'AD' MEN

Conference to Be Held in February to Hear Plans

The forces of advertising are being mustered to aid the churches of Greater Boston, in a campaign to be launched, next month, by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, Boston's club of advertising men. A church advertising committee has been working for many weeks on plans and arrangements, and a convention of clergy, men, advertising men and other laymen is to be held during the week of Feb. 18. Advertising specialists will present the various phases of the subject and demonstrate their applicability to the church.

The committee wishes to emphasize that the advertising men who will participate in the campaign have nothing to sell to the churches. They are not attempting to promote advertising by this means but solely to further the interests of the churches by increasing their range of efficiency. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World have advocated greater support of the moral forces of the community on the part of the advertising profession, and it is in this spirit that the local club is undertaking to promote its church advertising work.

While special attention will be given to the weeks' just prior to Easter, the work of the committee is to be permanent, rendering every possible co-operation with the local churches in their efforts to use advertising methods to advantage.

PROPERTY VOTE BILL FORWARDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26 (Special).—The lower House of the Rhode Island General Assembly has voted out of the custody of the special legislative committee the Condon bill for the repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters amendment. The vote was 49 to 48, two Republicans voting with the Democrats.

The Sanderson bill in the Senate, attaining the same results as the Condon bill, was reported out by the special legislative committee of that body, in accordance with a vote of the senators. In each body the bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

We Buy for Cash

Diamonds, precious stones, silver, gold, watches, jewelry, etc., in any quantity. Large or small quantities. Estimates and orders welcome to dispose of your goods at the best prices and to the best advantage. Advise also sold on commission basis. By insured mail, express or at our office.

Metal Salvage Bureau
91-912 Dexter Bldg.
453 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Highest bidding guaranteed.

Fire and Smoke Sale

Our Entire Stock

High Grade, Specially Designed

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,

Lamps and Shades

Slightly Damaged by Smoke

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Allen, Hall Co.

384 Boylston Street, Boston

NEW HAVEN BUYS 10 MOTOR COACHES

New Cars, Using Gasoline for Fuel, Will Give Better and More Economic Service

Better and more economical service on the less busy branch lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is expected to be provided by the addition of 10 big gasoline motor-driven coaches to the company's rolling stock. These cars have been ordered at a cost of \$13,000 to \$20,000 each and will be operated between Plymouth and Middleboro; State Line, Great Barrington and Pittsfield; Framingham, Marlboro and Mansfield; New Bedford, Mansfield and Taunton; Providence and Hope, Fullerton and Poughkeepsie; Franklin and Valley Falls; Wickford Landing and Wickford Junction; Ridgely and Branchville and between Suffield and Windsor Locks.

For the last two years the New Haven road has been experimenting with a smaller gasoline car in the effort to solve the problem of handling traffic on branch lines where travel is insufficient to support the operation of standard equipment. There have been three of these cars under observation and they have worked satisfactorily. They consisted of a special bus body mounted on a standard truck chassis and a 63-horsepower engine. Thirty-five passengers and 1000 pounds of baggage were their capacity.

The new cars will have a seating capacity of 45 persons and will be larger and heavier in construction. The decision to extend this form of service has been the result not only of experimentation by the road itself, but is in accordance with requests for such cars from communities on lightly used branches.

The use of gasoline and oil burning unit cars on branch lines where traffic is light and overhead costs heavy has long been advocated by railroad authorities. In articles appearing in the Christian Science Monitor dealing with proposed improvements in railroad efficiency, the wastefulness of a coal-burning train that makes a single round trip on a "feeder line" a day, and that keeps up steam for two or three hours at each station while waiting to start or return, has been pointed out.

The new unit motor coach of the New Haven has a number of decided advantages, it is explained. It requires only two men to run it—an engineer and conductor—as against a minimum crew of four that a locomotive and a coach or two demand. The whole vehicle is lighter and more compact, hence the cost of operation on the road bed is taken into consideration a valuable economic result is said to have been achieved. The New Haven road will pay for the new cars out of net earnings.

TAX REDUCTION AND NO BONUS DEMANDED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26.—The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with a recent referendum vote of the membership, showing 583 for tax reduction and two for a soldiers' bonus, has forwarded to all Connecticut representatives in Congress a "statement of principles" on the subject. The statement calls upon the state congressional delegation "in the interest of good government, sound finance and national prosperity, to vote for reduction of taxes and in opposition to a soldier's bonus."

DRY CAMPAIGN TO OPEN

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25 (Special).—A campaign against illegal liquor selling, similar to that which has been waged in Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and North Adams will be opened here Sunday night, with a mass meeting in Washington Hall. On this occasion, it is stated, the results of a recent survey of the situation will be set forth by a speaker, whose name is not yet announced.

Diamonds and Watches of Platinum and Gold

COURTESY, dependable work, fair prices, artistic designs are the principles on which we solicit your patronage. Watch and Jewelry Repair Work. RENEW

328-34 Little Building, Boston.

LOW COST FUEL THE VULCAN OIL-BURNER

No inconvenience from loss of heat during installation. Approved by Mass. Dept. of Public Safety. For Every Heating System Hot Air—Steam—Hot Water. Includes Burner, Automatic Shut Off, Strainer and Dial Needle Valve. Can be easily installed. Full directions furnished.

\$75 VULCAN OIL-BURNER CO. 180 State St., Boston Phone Richmond 904-1061 Member N. E. Oil Heating Assoc., Inc.

BIBLE RETURNS AFTER 62 YEARS

Maine Receives Volume Lost on Civil War Battlefield

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 26 (Special).—After 62 years of changing hands, a Bible given to W. Z. Clayton and carried by him in the Civil War until it was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Shiloh, has found its way back to the original owner, Major Clayton, at his Bangor home. The recovery was made through a Masonic inscription in the fly-leaf, the lodges tracing ownership back to the man in Maine.

Major Clayton is a native of Freeport, this State, but enlisted from Minnesota, where he was living when the war broke out. Miss Elizabeth Rice gave him her benediction and the Bible as he left for the front in the Union cause. In it he wrote his name, the fact that he belonged to the Masonic lodge at Shullsburg, Wis., the address of his father back in Maine, and this inscription: "Stranger, should you become the possessor of this precious book, may it incite you never to forsake your honor, your country, or your God."

Major Clayton was sergeant in the first battery of light infantry from Minnesota in the battle of Shiloh, when his knapsack, containing the Bible fell into the hands of a Confederate soldier. This man, according to the inscription added in this volume, was Lieut. L. Herman of the first regiment of Mississippi cavalry. Yet a third inscription shows that the Bible came back into Union hands when it was captured on the field at Jonesboro, Ga., in 1864, by Lieutenant Sherwin. He, in turn, presented it to Captain Thomas, a resident of Texas in whose family it remained until recently when a nephew made inquiries through Masonic circles until he found the Maine original owner and sent it to Bangor where it is today a treasured possession.

EXPERT TO STUDY SEA TEMPERATURES

WORCESTER, Jan. 26 (Special).—Dr. Charles F. Brooks, professor of meteorology and climatology at Clark University, will leave Worcester next month for an expedition into the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea, primarily for studying ocean temperatures and their effect on the late winter and early spring weather of eastern United States. The trustees of the Clark University, at a special meeting last night, granted Professor Brooks a leave of absence for the semester beginning September, 1924, and he is expected to return in February, 1925.

"JAYHAWKERS" PLAN REUNION IN BOSTON

"Jayhawkers" now residing in the "Bay State" will meet at the Twentieth Century Club next Thursday evening to hold over old times, listen to orators from the "Sunflower State," and enjoy other forms of entertainment at the first annual banquet and meeting of the Kansas Association of Massachusetts. At this is the only organization of its kind in New England, a general invitation to the reunion has been extended by the association to all persons who have ever lived in Kansas.

The Earle Hat

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Elastic Corsets, \$10 to \$20 Cloth Corsets.

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Grays and China Silks ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

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Street Floor, North

HIGHER GAS PRICE FOR CITY LIKELY

Mayor Expresses Hope for Competition in Letter

Mayor James M. Curley's expressed hope that competition may develop in a significant feature of an interchange of communications between the Mayor and the Boston Consolidated Gas Company over the extension of the present contract with that company.

The 10-year agreement expires March 31. The price has been 50 cents 1000 feet to the consumer, and 50 cents to the city. Contending that the contract has been a losing one for them, the gas company informed the city that it could not grant its request for a six-months extension which the contract supposedly provided for.

The gas company called attention to a clause hitherto regarded as having no significance which says that the city may not extend the contract except "in case the city enters into a new contract involving other parties or different equipment or both." As there is no other competitor the apparent "joker" becomes important. In his reply to president D. D. Barnum of the gas company, Mayor Curley said he regarded this insistence as "sharp competition" and expressed the hope for competition.

The lighting contract was subject to the Welshbach Street Lighting Company, which called the attention of the Consolidated Gas Company to the clause in the contract. For the 10,000 lights involved, about \$250,000 yearly has been paid the Welshbach company. The rate to consumers after Feb. 1 will be \$1.20. The rate to the city is expected to be much in excess of 65 cents.

The city will advertise for bids, even though the Consolidated company will be the only bidder and, under the charter, the City Council must give hearings before a new agreement is made. The 10-year agreement with the Edison company for lighting 5000 arc lamps expires in December, and the Mayor has instructed that preliminaries for the renewal of this contract be begun.

RUBBER PLANT CUTS WAGES

ANDOVER, Mass., Jan. 26.—A wage readjustment, which will result in a reduction of nearly 10 per cent in wages for 400 employees of the Tyler Rubber Company, was announced by the management last night, to become effective Feb. 4. The management, in its statement, said that the readjustment was made necessary because the company has been paying higher wages than competing companies. It was stated that the reduction was made with the consent of the workers.

BOSTON SCOTS ENTERTAIN

Between 6000 and 7000 persons took part in the Boston Caledonian Club's celebration at Mechanics Building, Boston, last night, in recognition of the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the poet Robert Burns. The Highland Dress Association, marching to the tune of bagpipe music, lent considerable color to the occasion, as did the singing of sentimental and comic Scottish songs by two quartets.

Kickernick Bloomers

ABSOLUTE lack of strain or pull. No position will cause the slightest discomfort. Elasticity of cloth when not needed. Ample fullness where it is required. No uncomfortable pulling and drawing that everyone has experienced. Until January 31st

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Brassieres, \$5 to \$10 Silk Jersey Skirts Silk Union Suits Silk Vests and Knickers

Grays and China Silks ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Smith Girls Provide Audience While Faculty Presents Opera

Students Who See Dignified Professors Disport in "Patience" Warned to "Take It Seriously"

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special).—"The faculty wishes it clearly understood that this production is to be taken seriously." This notice posted prominently in the program, confronted Smith College students last night, when they went to see the faculty presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience." It intimated pointedly that they were expected to be serious, to preserve decorum, and that they were not expected to be overcome by any feeling at the sight of sedate, dignified professors skipping about the stage to the melodious tunes of the amusing opera.

The notice was amplified. "In view of the undercurrent of noise which accompanied last year's performance, the cast begs to suggest that the audience need not take part in the opera." (In certain quarters, it is thought, "undercurrent" is not the word to be applied to what was heard last year.) These sugar-coated warnings, however, last night produced a meek silence during the actual numbers. They certainly enhanced, however, manifestations of student approbation between acts. Country papers would probably record "The rafters trembled."

Examination time is disturbingly near. So there was subtle irony in going forth on such an errand as to see the faculty cavort, seriously or otherwise, on the one evening in the week when students could justly excuse themselves from the grind; to leave behind them reference books and crams, designed to reduce the examination haulage to a minimum when the day actually arrives, and to spend an evening watching their erstwhile Nemeses hustling about the stage in the red and white uniforms of dragon guards shouting "When I first put my uniform on And I looked at myself in the glass."

Possibly it was pride on the part of the faculty that brought the decision to produce "Patience." Perhaps the faculty feels keenly the seaminess and justice of pointing out that the student body has no monopoly on dramatic gift, or in costuming and stage-setting ability. The faculty last year did "Trial by Jury." It settled

the point of ability, however, appreciation of that ability by the students manifested itself. This year there have been campus rumors of even more slavish drilling far into many nights, of choruses relentlessly practiced and principals whipped into malleability by determined coaches.

The College Weekly points out that any performance given by the faculty would be interesting by virtue of its cast, given it should decide to recite Mother Goose. Student curiosity yearned frankly to the seeing of learned professors in satire on the aesthetic movement of 1880. To see the amazing Bunthorne adopting "that most extravagantly aesthetic and lackadaisical style in order to please the ladies." It deeply desired to see the individuals who make theories of government, the relations of supply and demand, the principles of harmony and of Chaucerian verse so overwhelming, variously stepping briskly to military choruses or bemoaning unhappy absence of love on the part of cold maidens.

A little white haired professor declared she was taking part in the production so that her students might know she was human. Not a bad reason. . . . Sometimes there is uncertainty on the part of the student body.

Serious, however, it cannot be denied that a stride has been taken toward ideal education, wherein sympathetic professor and interested student strive for a common end, to know that the lecturer of the classroom is, really, human.

All Candles Ice Cream

The Elizabeth Candy Shops 218 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass. 108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass. Chocolates and Bon Bons, Caramels \$1.25 lb. \$1.00 lb.

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.

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124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 3210

Home Makers of 1924!

The great February Furniture Sale is here, and, as usual, it will be a signal for action for all those who are interested in better homes. Throughout the history of this business there has been no precedent to this 1924 sale—no event that has even approached it in completeness of preparation.

Imagine an entire floor of this great store fairly bursting with its stock of the finest values to be found in the leading furniture markets of the country. Imagine the variety to be found in such a stock, imagine the values, for these sale prices range from one-quarter to one-half lower than our regular low prices!

To every person in Boston or New England who is interested in a better home, let us say that Monday brings the opportunity—the greatest opportunity for six months at least—to add to the appearance of that home so dear to him.

Just a word about quality. The only kind of furniture sold here is the durable, reliable kind, the kind that will give years and years of service—the finest to be had at the price, the kind that we can guarantee to give the utmost satisfaction. That is the sort of furniture that we offer you in this sale.

Furniture—6th Floor

HOUGHTON & DUTTON

BOSTON

Chapin Library Overcomes First Handicap at Williams

Priceless Gift Collection of Incunabula and Americana Now Installed in Especially Designed Setting

TO MAKE a special gift library, containing thousands of irreplaceable volumes, a live adjunct to the life of a college is not easy. It is difficult to underestimate the handicap attending a collection of volumes so rare that they must remain largely inaccessible to the public, withdrawn only under the supervision of and at the discretion of their custodian. Americans are too prone to value most what can be touched.

In June, 1923, the Chapin Library was given to Williams College by Alfred Clark Chapin of New York. Miss Lucy Eugene Osborne, formerly head cataloguer of the college library, was made custodian of a collection of nearly 9000 volumes, supplemented by a group of about 70 prints and engravings of historic interest. From the beginning it was understood that the library could not be governed according to ordinary standards of accessibility. The books are now deposited in the setting especially designed for them and Miss Osborne is engaged in the dramatic task of making the whole a treasure of immediate vigor not only to the student body but to individuals beyond the college sphere.

Inspiration and Standard

In itself the value of such a collection to students is great. While the possibilities for research are limited to those books having duplicate editions of less value, the mere physical presence of such a collection touches springs of interest perhaps to be reached in no other way. Students traveling in Europe in vacation time are notably buyers of old books. Rare books have been known to hide themselves away in the dusty confusion of shops in little-frequented byways. The knowledge, among the student body, that their purchases can be skillfully appraised by the custodian of the special library, that the books they picked up for the figurative song can be compared expertly with other rare editions, provides an easy touchstone to widening appreciation and confidence. Out of the handful of men coming into Chapin Library to learn more about their own purchases, collectors who will one day take rank with notable older collectors may easily evolve.

Charles F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, has been interested in the various aspects of such libraries. In a statement prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Thwing says: "The advantages of the library are obvious. It is not merely a collection of fine editions, but it represents a standard of excellence to the student mind. College youth, as all youth, needs to have before it constantly a standard of quickening worth. Even if youth seem to make little effort to attain unto that standard, nevertheless its very presence is informing to the intellect and inspiring to the will. The library bears also precious materials for teachers. Colleges like Williams are in peril of lacking proper historic and aesthetic collections. Such collections are costly, and colleges, in the constant scarcity of money, often feel themselves unable to secure them. The fact that a graduate of the origin and work of Mr. Chapin lays down so precious a foundation, has a distinct stimulation for teacher and student."

The Plan of the Donor

Alfred Clark Chapin is a member of the class of 1869 at Williams. He was admitted to the New York bar, after taking his LL. B. at Harvard, in 1871, and has practiced law since that time. Political experience has marked his career at intervals. He has spent many years in privately collecting rare books. In 1915, however, he decided to assemble such a library as should epitomize his beliefs concerning fundamentally well arranged special libraries for colleges. In the May issue of the Williams Graphic, Mr. Chapin published a summation of his plan. Its broad rule is, "A place for every book and every book related to every other book." In part, Mr. Chapin wrote:

"It is my intention to give Williams College a collection differing in character from those of a working library. This collection falls into three broadly conceived subdivisions: Incunabula, English Literature and Americana. While the Incunabula form one of the three subdivisions, the classification relates to their importance, not to their numbers. . . . There will be, in addition to the books, manuscripts and broadsides, with some autograph letters. The above classification obviously cannot be complete or exclusive, for the collection contains also books which are in themselves notable. It

also contains many Bibles, a large number of prayer books, Books of Hours, and French, Spanish and Italian literature have by no means been overlooked.

"Incunabula are books printed in the infancy of the art, technically books printed before the year 1500. The definition is not absolute, for undoubtedly the Aldine Virgil, a beautiful book of which I fortunately possess a copy, printed in 1501, must be considered an incunabulum. It is a rare book and its rarity must be ascribed to the fact that the best sellers of 400 years ago were different from best sellers of today. It is the first book printed in italic type, said to be in imitation of the writing of Petrarch.

Another Williams Collector

Perhaps Williams College has been unaware that on its alumni roll appears the name of a notable collector of incunabula, John Boyd Thacher, class of 1863. Mr. Thacher successfully undertook to procure specimens of 500 fifteenth-century presses. One volume in the Chapin Library has the peculiar interest of a citation of Mr. Thacher's estimate. It is the first book issued by Ratdolt in Venice in 1478. It is the earliest known specimen of armantype, this page giving the subject of the book, place of printing, date and name of the printer. It is also the earliest example of the extensive use in Italy of woodcut initials. The title page bears, in a contemporary hand, the name of Andrea da Verrazano. . . . Andrea was father of the famous Florentine navigator Giovanni da Verrazano. Probably, therefore, the great explorer gained his first knowledge of astronomy from this copy belonging to his father. It was purchased from Dr. Martini and the Doctor, in cataloguing it referred to Thacher's "Life of Columbus" in which it appears that a copy of this book, whether printed or in manuscript, is believed to have accompanied Columbus on his fourth voyage.

Mr. Chapin sets forth further that some account of a few of the incunabula contained in the library may be interesting. "Books from the press at Mainz, of the first printer Gutenberg, are beyond hope of the collector. In this collection, however, is a copy of the New Testament of the first dated Bible, printed in 1462 at Mainz by Fast, partner and successor to Gutenberg."

"From the press of Peter Schöffer, the other associate of Gutenberg, there is a volume of Papal Decrees, printed in type used in the Bible of 1462. More important is the copy of the Epistles of St. Jerome, printed in 1470, two large folios, bound in French morocco, magnificent, and from the Woodhill and Dunn collections.

"The copy of the 'Rationale' of Durandus, from the first press in Ulm, Zainer, 1473, is from the library of William Morris. Upon Folio III is a beautiful half border, one of the designs utilized by Morris in Kelmscott Press books. The Lily, printed by Windelin of Speyer, Venice, 1470, is the first dated edition, characterized by Diddin as a splendid classical monument. In the same year appeared Rome the Lily of Hahn, perhaps the first printer at Rome. The first dated edition of Virgil was printed at Venice by Windelin of Speyer in 1470. It is a rare and beautiful book. The first book printed at Verona, in 1472, is the 'De Re Militari' of Valturio. It is the first Italian book illustrated with cuts by a native artist, the first dated book of any kind printed in Italy with woodcuts.

Illustrated Incunabula

"My illustrated Incunabula cover the entire period from the Valturio 1472, to the famous 'Hypnerotomachia Poliphili' of Aldus, 1495. Of the block book Mr. Duff says: 'After the single leaf prints we come to the block books, which are in some ways the precursors of printed books. A block book is a book printed wholly from carved blocks of wood. Such volumes usually consist of pictorial matter only; if text is added in illustration it likewise is carved upon the wood

block. The exact period of these books is obscure. Among the best known of earlier block books is the Apocalypsa. The Chapin Library has a copy of this, of which it is said: 'the art of multiplying single sheets . . . may be looked upon as an intermediate stage which may have given the idea of typography. . . . This particular one consists of 48 leaves, is entitled 'Apocalypsa Sancti Johannis', and is attributed to Bavaria about 1460-70. There is also in the collection the rare Italian 'Biblia Pauperum', remarkable as the only book of the kind printed in Italy, and for its last date 1520."

The art of printing was carried from Germany to Italy in 1464. The superior taste and intellect of the Italians quickly brought important changes. The first printing in Italy was in a Benedictine monastery at Subiaco, near Rome. Two German printers went from Subiaco to Rome not later than 1467. There the semi-Gothic was superseded by a fine Roman letter. . . . Presses multiplied almost at once in Rome and Venice, and the art spread rapidly to other cities and towns. The editio princeps of nearly every notable Greek and Latin classic is from an Italian press.

The Appropriate Setting

"The art did not pass quickly from Italy or Germany to France. Seventeen years elapsed after the printing of the Gutenberg Bible before a press was set up in Paris. The distinctive feature of printing in France, especially in Paris, was the issue of enormous numbers of service books or Books of Hours, printed often on vellum, with exquisite borders and illustrations. They were issued from a little before 1460 until about 1550. From the beginning the type used in France is described by bibliographers as 'an exquisite Roman, the letters more square than the best Roman

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Service, Style and Comfort
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Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

Presenting for Spring SPORT COATS
In the New High Shades. Some Imported Models Included.
\$65.00 to \$150.00

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One of New England's Greatest Furniture Trades Events is On
Your Savings Are from 10 to 15% ON Regular Prices
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Whether your banking needs are many or few, you are cordially invited to use the complete services of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. The size of your account is of no concern in the matter; large or small, it receives the very best attention of which our experienced organization is capable.

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"The Oldest Trust Company in New England"

Shoes for Children
The careful shaping of the last—ample toe room—close fitting arch and ankle—all act in harmony with nature to properly develop the growing foot.

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GEN. IMPORTERS OF SHOE RETAILERS
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AKERMAN COMPANY and STANDARD PRINTING CO.
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Semi-ready and Ready to Wear \$5 to \$15

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Big specials in Forest Park Brand. Delmonte, Hunt's, Supreme and Clark's 1923 pack, canned fruits and vegetables by the dozen or case lots.
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WALL PAPERS
DRAPERIES
UPHOLSTERING
HIGHLAND PAINT & WALL PAPER CO.
140 STATE STREET SPRINGFIELD

The Woman's Shop
SPRINGFIELD
Starting Wednesday, January 30th
Our Quarterly Clearance Sale
Offering drastic reductions on our entire stock of Winter Apparel.

A. F. Leonard & Son
Fur Outfitters
25% Discount on All Furs
22-26 Stockbridge St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

NEWFOUNDLAND LOAN FLOATED
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 26.—The Government of Newfoundland announced the flotation of \$2,000,000 for public purposes affected through a group of American and Canadian bond houses. The loan is for 20 years at 5½ per cent. The bonds were underwritten at 95%.

ITALO-JUGOSLAV RELATIONS IMPROVE
By Special Cable
ROME, Jan. 26.—The cordial welcome accorded yesterday to Nicholas Pasichich and Dr. Nintichich, respectively Premier and Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, is the best proof of the changed relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. A prolonged conversation took place yesterday afternoon between Dr. Nintichich and Senator Contarini to settle the minor details of the agreement which will be signed today.

LENINE ADMIRERS RENAME PETROGRAD
By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—The Lenin demonstrations continue unabated, and delegations with banners are seen all over the city at all hours. A great rush to rename places and institutions after Lenin has taken place, and the two outstanding examples are the decision of the Petrograd Soviet to call the city Leningrad, which awaits the ratification of the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee and the decision of the Soviet of Krasnaya-Presnaya (the Moscow working class district, and the scene of the severest fighting of the unsuccessful revolution of 1905) to rename the district Lenin. Many provincial cities report collections to build Lenin monuments. The movement among the Non-Party Workers to join the Communist Party to demonstrate its sympathy grows, and this aids the party to carry out the recent resolution to increase its membership by 100,000 factory workers during the year.

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FATAL VACCINATOR HELD GUILTY; FINED

Verdict Against Officer of Chicago Health Department Given to Child's Mother

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—On the ground that careless vaccination resulted fatally for Frances Bobis five days after she was inoculated for diphtheria at the Drake school a verdict of \$10,000 damages against Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, physician in the employ of the health department, was awarded the mother of the child in Cook County Circuit Court, Thursday.

Vigorous effort has been made by the health department here for several years to popularize the use of inoculations against diphtheria in the public schools. At one time street car advertising was widely used. As consent is required, the appeal was made to the parent on the promise of protection to the child.

In the case just decided, it was pointed out by the attorney for the plaintiff, Miss Alice McClellan, that the child never recovered consciousness after the vaccination. That this effect was directly traceable to the inoculation was attested by the nurse who was in attendance at the time and who recalled having seen the doctor use the same needle for several children without cleansing it. Miss McClellan said. The vaccination took place in May 1920, and the case has been pending more than three years.

The defendant did not appear in court. He said yesterday to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I was working for the city under the order. I had the usual consent to proceed furnished by parents. I inoculated this youngster at the same time and took the same precautions in the case of this child as with the others."

This verdict surprises me, as I knew nothing of it. I am going down to the health department tomorrow to find out about the matter.

Dr. Dickerson, who is a Negro physician, said that he is a school health officer. The system of inoculating has been changed, this feature of medical work in the schools, he said, being handled by special doctors.

PAN-PACIFIC LANDS ABUNDANT IN FOOD

Could "Feed Entire World" If "Conservation Methods Were Adopted"

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 26.—Better methods of conservation in the fishing and transportation of food in the lands bordering upon the Pacific Ocean would enable this part of the world to supply not only its own needs, but also those of other portions of the globe as well if food shortages should develop in the future, according to Dr. Alexander H. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union, who is making arrangements for the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference to be held in Honolulu next August.

While in Los Angeles yesterday to confer with delegates to the conference, Dr. Ford declared that conservation of the Pacific fisheries and plant entomology will be the most important subjects to come before the insular gathering. Authorities on international law, natural scientists interested in the conservation of sea life, and men connected with commercial fisheries will discuss problems of sea food, and how best to prevent the destruction of individual species, Dr. Ford said. He continued:

"Two-thirds of the world's population live in lands tributary to the Pacific. This area is expected to make up for the future shortages of food occurring in other places, and it can do so abundantly if proper methods of conservation are adopted generally. The need for conservation is urgent. If present conditions and methods are allowed to continue, there will not remain enough sea food for consumption in the Pacific area alone at the end of two more years; but with conservation and preservation there will be sufficient to feed the entire world for all time to come."

At least one delegate from each country bordering along the Pacific is expected to attend the conference, at which Dr. Ford said a permanent organization may be created to complete a survey of natural food resources of the Pacific area.

RECLAMATION BILL DELEGATION PLANS VISIT TO PRESIDENT

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 26.—Support by Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill, which would make possible the utilization throughout southern California of electric power generated by a flood-control system along the Colorado River, will be urged by a delegation of mayors and city officials from this part of the State, which will leave this city for Washington tomorrow.

The party includes S. C. Evans, Mayor of Riverside, who is head of the Boulder Canyon Dam Association; W. F. Durand, engineer of the Los Angeles Power Bureau; William Mulholland, chief engineer of the Los Angeles water department; John L. Bacon, Mayor of San Diego, and C. H. Windham, city manager of Long Beach.

Benefits which southern California cities would derive from the Boulder Canyon project were explained to President Coolidge in a telegram sent yesterday by William Lacey, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce by order of the Chamber.

Mr. Lacey declared that the project would repay the Government for its cost within a comparatively short time through sale of the power generated through water sold to southern California and portions of adjoining states. Distribution of both power and water could be made through municipal management, private companies, or a combination of the two, as the Government sees fit, Mr. Lacey said.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Initiatory Display of MODISH SPRING OUTERWEAR

for Women, Misses and the Younger Set

invests with the subtle allure of novelty the various Clothing Departments of this great Store

Important Price Reductions

have been effected throughout the remaining collection of

Fur Coats, Capes & Wraps

as a result of which extraordinary values are now obtainable; including the following assortment of

Fur Coats

Colored Lamb	\$135.00, 225.00
Colored Karakul	375.00, 475.00
Black Karakul Kid	225.00, 290.00
Black Karakul	390.00, 475.00
Persian Lamb	450.00, 575.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat)	190.00, 290.00
Squirrel	250.00, 350.00

(Fur Department, Third Floor)

Beginning Monday

A Phenomenal Clearance of Beaded & Spangled Robes

(Semi-made)

embracing the major part of the present season's assortments; now taken from regular stock and specially re-priced, for quick disposal, at

\$16.50, 25.00 & 35.00

Among them are many striking one-tone effects on a groundwork of net or georgette, in black, white and the favored vivid colors.

(Lace Department, First Floor)

For Monday

A Special Offering of Light-weight Sun-fast Drapery Fabrics

embracing a generous variety of the popular high-lustre effects in plain colors only; 5,000 yards

exceptionally low-priced at

\$1.75 per yard

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

The Final Week of The January Sales

will present an aggregate of values never surpassed in the annals of successful merchandising; including the following:

1,000 Pairs of All-wool Blankets

of guaranteed genuineness; some white, some colored plaid; cut and bound separately per pair \$10.00 & 16.50

500 Sateen Comfortables

the center figured, the border and back plain; lambs'-wool filling each \$8.50

White Crinkled Dimity Bedspreads (hemmed)

Size 63x90 inches	each \$1.75
Size 72x90 inches	each 1.95
Size 80x90 inches	each 2.25

Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases

with hemstitched hems; woven from fine imported cotton yarn of exceptional quality; smooth, soft and durable

Size 72x108 inches	each \$3.60
Size 90x108 inches	each 4.50

Pillow Cases

Size 42x38½ inches	each 85c.
Size 45x38½ inches	each 95c.

(Measurements quoted were made before hemming)

Linens

All-linen Table Cloths (heavy double satin damask) each	\$6.00, 8.00, 9.75, 10.50
All-linen Napkins (heavy double satin damask) per dozen	\$6.50, 10.00, 12.75, 13.50

Hemstitched All-linen Sheets

per pair	\$10.50, 12.75
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Hemstitched All-linen Pillow Cases

per pair	\$2.50, 3.00, 4.25
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Hemstitched All-linen Towels

per dozen	\$5.75, 6.75, 10.75, 13.50
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Hemmed Bath Towels

per dozen	\$6.00, 7.50, 9.00
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Hemmed All-linen Household Towels (with lettering woven in)

Kitchen Towels	per dozen \$7.50
Glass Towels	per dozen 6.00

(Blankets, etc., on the Sixth Floor; Linens on the Fourth Floor)

TWILIGHT TALES

Uncle Jack's Gift

THERE was once a family of children who had a bachelor uncle whom they loved very much. His name was Uncle Jack. He seemed never to have grown up, for he knew without asking what to say to children, and what to give to them. The mother and father of the children, and the other uncles and aunts, used to insist that, no matter what they gave the family, Uncle Jack's gift was always the favorite. Indeed, Uncle Jack's gift was always so popular with the children that, if it came with other gifts, they played with it so much that they scarcely noticed anything else they had been given.

One year Uncle Jack's gift was late. So the children had time to enjoy all the toys the other uncles and aunts gave them. The oldest boy, David, had a printing press; the oldest girl, Ruth, had a beautiful new ring; the next girl, Nancy, a fine sled; the little girl, Jessie, a doll; the baby boy, Billy, a little cart.

They liked these particular gifts so well that it seemed to everybody that, no matter when Uncle Jack's gift came, and no matter what it was, the children wouldn't drop the printing press, the sled, the doll, the cart, or stop enjoying the ring to play with it. The children's father, who was Uncle Jack's brother, teased Uncle Jack about this, when Uncle Jack came to make his usual yearly visit. "Jack," he said, "I don't believe your gift for the children this year, no matter what it is, will make them forget that printing press, that ring, that sled, that doll and that cart."

Uncle Jack only smiled. "Wait until you see what I bought them," he said. He smiled mysteriously at the children who were hanging all about his chair. "Is the best gift I

have ever given you yet? Just wait until you see it!" "Am I too old to enjoy it?" asked David. "No."

"Am I too young?" asked Billy Boy. "No, you will enjoy it very much."

"Is it just for boys?" Ruth broke in, looking sober.

"No, indeed; you girls will like this gift exactly as well as the boys will."

The children pranced about the room in excitement. "When will this wonderful present be here?" they demanded.

"I think," said Uncle Jack, "that it is here now if my ears have not deceived me the last ten minutes."

He stroiled to the window that looked out on the grounds back of the house. "Yes," he said in pretended surprise, "there it is! I hope your mother won't mind its taking up so much room."

The children all dashed to the window. "Why, why, it's a street car!" David exclaimed. "What is a street car doing in our back yard?"

"I bought it at an auction of old street cars," said Uncle Jack. "I thought you might like to play with it. It has a stove on one side, and bells to ring when passengers get off."

With one accord, the children rushed out in the hall and pulled on their wraps; then, with a glad shout, they poured out the back door and clambered up the steps of their own old street car. Some of them began ringing the bells, others opened and shut the doors, and tried to open the windows.

"Jack," said the children's mother, laughing, "will you ever grow up?" "I hope not," said Uncle Jack, and he stroiled out toward the car, smiling, for he knew, of course, that the children would expect him to be a passenger.

The Ruralist and His Problems

MOST rural problems are very like most other problems in that they commonly possess at least two sides. Much more than in the case of one side of the subject of consolidated schools, then, on the other. On a topic so important to the farmer, a farmer's point of view is always interesting. In New Hampshire, because of the decline of rural population, consolidation of rural schools has been necessary, and it has been extensively effected. In 10 years the number of schools in the State has dropped one-third, unquestionably occasioned by the trend of families from the rural to the urban communities of the State.

But now the Grange and the Farm Bureau in the Granite State raise the question of the policy to be followed in consolidation, and the effect of the policy on the larger problems of maintaining a rural population. George M. Putnam, president of the state farm bureau in New Hampshire, declares the tendency here is to centralize the schools around village and city centers, instead of remodeling and consolidating rural schools in the open country.

"Are we not by this policy starting our boys and girls on the first lap toward town and city life?" he asks. "Habit forming during school years are likely to be permanent. Consolidation will continue necessary until the decline in rural population has stopped. But to my mind the plan of consolidation will have an important bearing on the future of our rural communities."

What Mr. Putnam wants is a policy to consolidate rural schools in the country, and equip them with modern equipment and competent teachers. "To give our boys and girls in their early years an education amid rural surroundings, where they may develop a fondness for country life and an interest in the problems of the farm and rural community."

To the adults in the country, the presence of the community school is of distinct value, he insists. "The permanent well-equipped rural one or two-room school house, taught by a normal school teacher, and so located as to serve a desirable farming section within a radius of two miles, will do more than any other investment of similar amount to establish and maintain a prosperous rural community."

And to this, he adds, with the emphasis of one who voices a demand of his people, "If our rural schools cannot afford salaries sufficient to attract competent teachers to our country schools, then the State should assume a larger portion of the school budget in these towns. For the State recognizes the principle of equal opportunity to secure an education to all children of the State, wherever located."

Dr. Cesare Longobardi of the International Institute of Agriculture, in this country telling Americans about the work of this great intelligence service in agriculture to most of the Governments in the world, that was started in 1905 by an American, David

Lubin. Several Americans sit on the permanent committee in Rome which directs the statistical work of the institute. Sixty-two nations, representing 88 per cent of the world's population, are now members of the institute, which receives daily telegraphic crop and price reports from 25 countries. Dr. Longobardi declares that the cause for the institute's intelligence service since the war have made all its friends feel that its historic moment has arrived. An American Committee of 500 of the International Institute of Agriculture is being organized under the direction of Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture.

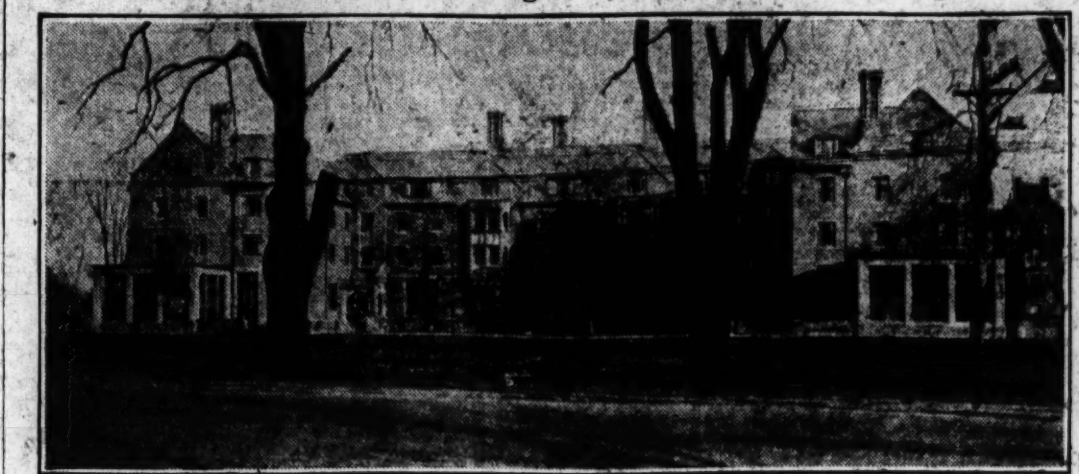
The anticipated bundle of information has arrived from Kansas to offset the recent Cornell propaganda. They're going to have a Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college at Manhattan, Feb. 4 to 9. The college publicity office declares will be the most significant program for farmers the institution has ever presented. And the program seems to justify this enthusiasm. Among the speakers whose talks will be carefully reported are E. T. Meredith, former secretary of agriculture; Clyde Reed, chairman of the public utilities commission; Walter W. Read, president of the American Bankers' Association; Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America; and Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age. It looks as though the college hoped to have some of the problems the farmers are thinking most about pretty thoroughly thrashed out.

Two other items of interest that came out of Kansas in the same mail demand mention here. One concerns the work of the play bureau of the agricultural college, organized three years ago by the college director of dramatics. The bureau was started to meet the large number of demands from high schools, clubs, community organizations, and church bodies, for plays and information concerning their presentation. No funds being available for the work at the start, Prof. Ray E. Holcombe built up an extensive personal library of plays, and developed an information service in amateur dramatics which now serves towns in every one of Kansas' many counties.

The final announcement is of a farm business short course. It is a three weeks intensive course for farmers. "Instruction," the college warns, "will be adapted to thinking people." This seems a proper enough warning and the Ruralist gladly broadcasts it. Thinking people who desire a course in farm business may assemble at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Feb. 11.

Louisiana had a visitor recently who preached a little sermon that, as the Louisiana editors commented, home talent had often preached before. But the same thing said by an outsider often has added weight. Harry L.

Mount Holyoke College Opens New Dormitory



Residence Hall for which John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave \$175,000 and which stands on site of Rockefeller Hall, Gift of John D. Rockefeller Sr., which was burned on Dec. 21, 1922

Russell, dean of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, told the Louisiana farmers the story of Wisconsin's experience as a one-crop state, and of the prosperity that has since the farmers of that State added dairy herds to their grain farming. The dairy returns annually now amount to \$250,000,000 in Wisconsin, Dean Russell reported. Greater diversity, he suggested, would be a good thing for Louisiana agriculture. And the Louisiana people are evidently beginning to think so too. Rice and sugar cane and cotton and corn are the big crops in that big Gulf state. But some farmers are adding cows, or poultry, or truck crops, or hay, or several of these, and the evidence seems to be in favor of increasing the diversification.

The new State University of Louisiana, now planned and about to be started, will have one of the largest endowments, if not the largest, of any state university in America; and the agricultural schools will be particularly strong in a state so dominantly agricultural as Louisiana. There is every reason to expect that greatly accelerated progress in agriculture will follow this extension of educational advantages in a big farming state.

GLESSNER CLINCHES TITLE FOR HARVARD

Harvard University's Class A squash racquets team is today holder of the interclub title of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, which was won last year by that of the Union Boat Club, as a result of J. J. Glessner's victory yesterday afternoon, over P. B. Watson Jr. 15 of the Harvard Club of Boston, in a pre-scheduled contest on the Randolph Courts, Cambridge. The score of the match: 9-15, 15-16, 15-8, 15-15.

The Harvard quintet had a four-point lead over the Lincoln Inn Society, its nearest rival, and needed to win only one match of the three scheduled for this afternoon to clinch the title. The four remaining matches will be played today, but the Harvard University lineup has been somewhat changed as the result of practice matches during the last week. Carroll Harrington has succeeded G. D. Devoise as No. 2 man, and E. M. Upjohn and Glessner have changed the latter playing in No. 5 position. The matches this afternoon mark the end of the 1923-24 Class A interclub race.

TWO LEAGUE GAMES TONIGHT
What is considered the finest hockey attraction of the local season takes place at the Boston Arena tonight. A double-header in which the Boston Bruins play the Boston Athletic Association and the Maple Athletic Association meets the United States Amateur Hockey Association. Practically every seat in the rink was sold today night. The Bruins, A. A. and New Haven played an exhibition game, the latter winning after 30 minutes. The Bruins defeated the Bruins, 3-2. The Bruins scored the goals, while F. J. Lowery, J. H. Fullerton and William J. McKee scored for the Bruins. It was the fifth successive overtime game in the arena and the ninth out of 14 in the past two weeks.

ROSE TRIUMPHS 50 TO 22
The second week of the tournament for the New England amateur three-cushion billiard championship ended last night when Robert Rose defeated Jean LeRoy, 50 to 22, and strengthened his position in the lead of the tournament. Rose's defeat is his first in three starts, while Rose has won all three of his games to date. Rose opened the game with exceptional playing, scoring 16 points in six innings, and from then on easily maintained the lead. The game went 50 to 22, and Rose had a high run of 5 and LeRoy scored 3.

LIQUOR PERMITS REVOKED
Fifty-three physicians and 58 druggists lost their liquor permits as the result of prohibition violations in 1923, says a bulletin just issued by Elmer C. Potter, Federal Prohibition Director for Massachusetts. The director's office held 243 hearings as the result of which 146 permits were revoked. Ten cases are pending.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: John Jansson, Winnipeg, Ill.; F. D. Nicholson, West 4th St., Cal.; H. B. Elder, Forfar Shire, Scotland; J. C. Robinson, Cornwall, England; A. Howard, Lincolnshire, England; Jeanne Bridger, Erie, Pa.; Mary G. Cole, Portsmouth, N. H.

"ROCKY JUNIOR" NOW COMPLETED

New Mount Holyoke Residence Hall to House 124 Students

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special)—Rockefeller Junior, the new residence hall at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., made possible by the gift of \$175,000 contributed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. for the replacement of the college dormitory known as Rockefeller Hall, given by his father in 1897 and burned on Dec. 21, 1922, has just been completed.

The new dormitory is a two-unit building, capable of housing 124 students. The north and south units, otherwise separate and complete in themselves, are linked for purposes of convenience and economy, by a common kitchen. Each unit has, besides students' rooms and faculty suites, a dining room, living room, sun parlor, and large reception rooms.

The public rooms are furnished in old colonial style, the interior decoration work having been in the hands of Miss Amy Fergus of New York City. A fund of \$2800 raised by students and alumni who had formerly lived in Rockefeller Hall was used to furnish the south living room, which is remarkable for its English glazed china hangings, its old-fashioned clock and mantelpiece ornaments, its quaint tables and beautiful lamps.

MUSIC

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, in Symphony Hall, a violin recital by Elzeng Zimbalist.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theatre, the eleventh concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Jan. 27, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the first concert by the Boston Evening Musicales, with Ethel Powell, pianist, as the artists.

Monday evening, Jan. 28, at the Boston Opera House, the Chicago Civic Opera company opens a two weeks' engagement.

Monday, Jan. 28—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Jan. 29—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 30—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 30—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Jan. 31—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 1—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday afternoon, Feb. 2—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday evening, Feb. 2—Gounod's "Faust," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 3—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 4—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 5—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 6—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 7—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 8—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 9—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 10—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 11—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 12—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 13—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 14—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

"Carmen" with Mmes. Garden and Shalva

Thursday, Feb. 7—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 8—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 9—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 10—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 11—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 12—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 13—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 14—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 15—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 16—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 17—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 18—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 19—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 20—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 21—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 22—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 23—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 24—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 25—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 26—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 27—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 28—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 29—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 30—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 31—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 32—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 33—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 34—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 35—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 36—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 37—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Sunday, Feb. 38—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Monday, Feb. 39—Meyerbeer's "L'Africain," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Tuesday, Feb. 40—Chopin's "Paganini," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Wednesday, Feb. 41—Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Thursday, Feb. 42—Wagner's "Siegfried," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Friday, Feb. 43—Bizet's "Carmen," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

Saturday, Feb. 44—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva; "Loulou," with Mmes. Ralva and Shalva.

MOTORISMS

ENTRY blanks have been issued for the twelfth annual 500-mile race, to be run on the Indianapolis Speedway, May 30. The 1924 meeting will be the second for the 122 cu. in. class. The weight stipulations are the same as in 1923, a minimum of 1400 pounds for 122 cu. in. cars and 1200 pounds for engines of 91 cu. in. or less. As before, the single-seater car will be in evidence, while the speed requirements call for an average of 80 m. p. h. or more for four laps of the track, or 10 miles. Entries close May 1.

In the Scandinavian countries, American motor cars have sold very readily during the past year. During 1924 a vast improvement is looked for, provided the political situation clears appreciably. In spite of depreciation of currency in the central European countries, interest in motor vehicles is becoming more apparent. Asia offers some very interesting motor-car selling possibilities for the coming year, as the people in that section of the world are fast awakening to their economic value. The development of the Chinese market will be slow, but sure, owing to poor highways. It is predicted that more motor cars will be bought in Japan this year than at any time in the history of automotive industry.

During 1923, about 50,000 motor vehicles have gone into South Africa. It is estimated that at present 35,000 cars are actually running in the Union, which means one automobile to every 42 white people. Counting motor cycles, the ratio becomes one car in every 25 persons. In the city of Johannesburg, there is one motor vehicle to every 15 persons. This is the largest center in South Africa. Traffic control is a big problem, the pedestrians seeming to have an utter disregard for rules of any kind. They step off the pavements when and where they please, and no amount of regulation has any effect on them. Much improvement on the highways is necessary before riding can be done in comfort.

Production of automobile tires is fast approaching the 95,000 unit a day mark in the Akron (O.) district. A year ago, 112,000 casings a day were being made. It is doubtful if that number is being made in the entire Ohio territory at the present time. Further increases are anticipated all along the line.

According to a report recently issued by the Association of British Motor Manufacturers in regard to the output of 11 British truck makers for four years up to the end of 1922, the proportion of 1 and 2-ton trucks increased from 25 per cent in 1919 to 32.6 per cent in 1922. In 1919, vehicles of 4-ton capacity and over represented 48.4 per cent of the total, which fell off in 1922 to 33.6 per cent. During the same period, 2½ and 3½-ton trucks increased from 38.7 per cent to 42 per cent. The 1923 reports, while not complete, show that the proportion of light trucks will increase notably, and were it not for war.

From March 4 to 7 the Paris-Nice touring competition will be held. This race holds the interest of every one on the continent, as it is the first real contest of the year where cars get a road testing under all conditions. On March 9, two days after the close of this competition, there takes place at Nice the annual Turbie Hill climb and kilometer trials for the Challenge and Whitehurst cups. It is expected that more cars will enter for these events than ever before, and that many new records will be established in the different classes.

The International Automobile Exhibition at Barcelona, Spain, scheduled from March 2 to April 15, is attracting international entries, in number far greater than anticipated. On account of the unusual interest in the highway program

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

As the Chicago Opera Goes on Tour

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, Jan. 24

WHEN the curtain comes down upon the last performance in the Auditorium Theater Saturday evening, the Chicago Civic Opera Company will close the most extensive season it has given in its home city. In former years its offerings have been limited to 10 weeks and 70-odd presentations; this season it has endured for more than 11 weeks and has presented 91 performances.

The company starts its annual tour Monday, when it opens a two-weeks engagement at the Boston Opera House with Meyerbeer's "L'Africain."

Taking the season as a whole it is certain that the company has reason to feel satisfaction at the results it has achieved—at least from an artistic point of view. Nothing has been divulged from the financial side, although Mr. Johnson, who is the administrative director, stated that "financially we have not done as well as we hoped, but quite as well as we expected."

From the artistic standpoint the brilliancy of the season has been centered largely in the singing, which this year has been more notable than in most of the seasons which preceded it. It may be believed that much of this brilliancy has been due to the influence of Giorgio Polacco, whose choice of vocal material has been not less admirable than his skill in the direction of it. The company has not been over-weighted with vocalists whose voices once were fine and now are not, nor with those whose vocal charm is great, but whose experience is small.

Veteran and New Singers

In the most remarkable efforts in vocalism have come from artists who have sung with the company before. It is also true that in a number of cases the work of those artists has been on a higher plane this year than in former seasons. Mme. Galli-Curci, for instance, has sung better than she has sung for a considerable time—a fact which lends a certain irony to the break which has deprived—so she declares—the company of her further services. Feodor Chaliapin, too, has made a deep impression upon the town and, incidentally, has been a valuable factor in building up the strength of the organization's exchequer. The same may be said of Mme. Homer and Claudia Muzio, the latter in particular having accomplished impressive artistry.

The newcomers, if they have not staggered the community, have well justified the hopes which have been placed in them. Fernand Anseau, who was imported to head the tenors of the French section of the company, lacked nothing of vocal charm, even if he lacked something of personality. Charles Hackett, a guest artist, sang seldom, but his efforts were excellent to see and hear. The vocal work of the tenor branch of the company undoubtedly has been Tito Schipa, whose fluent tone and fervid acting have lent beauty to many an operatic score.

In the first part of the season the singing of Edith Mason was an outstanding feature, for that vocalist has learned many secrets of art that her sisters have left unlearned. Mme. Paggi, who made her appearance late in the season, was introduced as a coloratura singer. In "Lucia di Lammermoor" she disclosed a voice of the order of Mme. Tetrazzini's—somewhat pinched in tone but remarkably agile. Graziella Pareto won favor by reason of an attractive, if small, vocal tone and a winsome personality. It is not necessary to name in review the work of the other members of the company—Rosa Raisa, Mary Garden, Georges Baklanoff and others—whose labors are familiar enough.

Dearth of Novelties

The Chicago Civic Opera Company did not embark upon the extensive and expensive practice of bringing forward novelties that was customary in the days of Cleofonte Campanini. Mr. Johnson, who takes a severely practical attitude to the matter of producing new works, says his organization would be glad enough to present novelties if it were reasonably clear that they would be likely to succeed. Mr. Polacco looked over the field of art carefully during his sojourn in Europe at the close of last season, but found nothing which could be considered "sure fire" for the repertory.

Under the circumstances the company put its faith in the older works that had been tried and not found wanting. Its principal contribution to what may be called the unacknowledged class of opera was "Boris Godounoff," which it clothed with sumptuous scenery and a remarkable cast headed by Mr. Chaliapin. In the same class was Giordano's "André Chénier," which had not been interpreted for several seasons when Mr. Polacco decided to give it another chance. Bolto's "Mefistofele" is not, perhaps, one of the world's great masterpieces, but the company was well justified in preserving it as a medium for the presentation of Chaliapin's amazing talents. For a similar reason it dusted off the score of Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" and offered a rather dreary work to the public in order to give Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci the right of way for her excursions into bravura art.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Polacco had trouble in finding something that

would be more or less unfamiliar and striking for Miss Mary Garden. At the time arrangements were made for the season which has just closed, they had agreed upon Leoncavallo's "Zaza," which, it seemed, offered interesting opportunities to a singing actress of Miss Garden's type. But the lady would have none of "Zaza," concerning which she made in the press pungent and uncomplimentary remarks. As her decision in the matter came late, the management was constrained to look anxiously and hurriedly around for another work in which Miss Garden had only infrequently appeared. Massenet's "Cleopatra" was elected to this position. Superficially, at least, it seemed as if the Egyptian queen might have been the best possible medium for the peculiar gifts of the Scottish artist; but unfortunately Massenet's opera does not contain a single measure in which there is charm or worth, nor, indeed, a situation in which Miss Garden is seen in her best estate. On the other hand, she has been admirable in

any extended offerings by the dancers have been in a series of diversissements presented after two performances of "Hansel and Gretel."

Under the ministrations of Mr. Polacco, Mr. Panizza, and Mr. Cimlini, the orchestra has played better this season than ever before. The certainty of attack has been beyond reproach and the quality of tone nearly always of searching charm.

Already plans are under way for next season. Mmes. Garden, Raisa, Muzio, Macbeth, Pareto, Homer, and Melsie have been re-engaged, as also have Anseau, Schipa, Marshall, Rimmli, Lassart, Kipnis, and Corvelli. Of the conductors, Ettore Panizza will not return in the fall, a fact which evokes regret, considering the excellence of the work he has done. Pietro Cimlini has been re-engaged.

No plans have been made in regard to novelties, but it is almost certain that the company will continue its present policy of making revivals. Puccini's operas, which have not been given at all this season, will reappear in the schedule next year.



Fernand Anseau

New Leading Tenor of the French Section of the Chicago Opera Company

"Louise" and in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," two operas in which her characterizations are real masterpieces of art.

For the rest, the repertory has relied on the familiar works of the past, nearly all having been interpreted with notable skill and effectiveness. Those which have received the greatest number of performances have been "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Aida," "La Juive," "Martha," "Mefistofele," "Boris Godounoff," and "Carmen," all of these having been given four times. Ten operas were presented three times and the remainder either once or twice in the course of the season. The propagandists for opera in English have been thrown a sop to the extent that two works—"Hansel and Gretel" and Mr. Stearns' short opera "Snow Bird"—have been heard in the vernacular. The general approval and delight following that policy does not, however, seem to have been so vociferously expressed that the management will be likely to throw overboard next season all singers who are not able to present their roles in the tongue that is understood of people in Boston or Chicago.

Opera for Children

In connection with "Hansel and Gretel" there may be mentioned an interesting departure from the routine of opera giving. Following the example of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in presenting music for little folk, the Chicago Civic Opera directorate devoted two performances of "Hansel and Gretel" and one of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Snow Maiden" to children. The success of this experiment was pronounced.

The ballet, under Adolf Bolm, has been less in evidence than it was when it was under the control of Pavley and Oukrainsky, who, it may be remarked, have been engaged for next season's activities. Miss Ludmilla, the première danseuse, has been both pictorially and artistically attractive. The sole occasions on which there have been

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Opera, Frontiers and a Musicians' Union

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Jan. 11

THE announcement in the London press that the negotiations for a visit by the Vienna State Opera to England had at last reached a satisfactory conclusion, and that arrangements have been made for a 10-weeks season at Covent Garden this spring, met with what, in more senses than one, may be termed a warm reception. The "kick-off" of the resulting controversy took the form of a letter addressed by Mr. W. Batten, secretary to the Musicians' Union, to Baron Frankenstein, the Austrian Minister in London. As it presents the "official" case for the orchestral player, it is here given in full:

Sir: Re the suggested visit of the Vienna State Opera Company:

As the only recognized organization entitled to speak on behalf of the British orchestral players, we wish to make it clear that any attempt to import players which will interfere with our members' possible employment will be bitterly resented, and every possible effort made to protect our members' interests.

We have in this country orchestral players who are admitted by world-renowned conductors to be the best orchestral players in the world, and the Musicians' Union intend to protect their interests and their chances to gain a living in their native land. If not erring on the side of modesty, this letter is, at any rate, free from ambiguity. The apprehensions of the

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orchestral players are shared by many supporters of the British National Opera Company. At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders it was disclosed that the actual cash losses amounted roughly to £1800, but nearly £5000 had been written off for depreciation and over £17,000 had gone into the special exchequer as entertainment tax—in addition, of course, to all the other taxes and charges incidental to any business enterprise. As one of the shareholders observed sadly, on the Continent the state feeds opera; in England opera feeds the state. From this point of view the British National Opera Company is really more national than some of its critics have suspected. The directors find so much encouragement in the figures just quoted that they propose the organization of a subsidiary company, to tour in what are known as "No. 2 Towns."

A 100 Per Cent Englishman

It is argued that if the Vienna company comes to Covent Garden the British National Opera Company will be out of work from May to September, as there is no other theater available in London. Office rent, office staff, storage and upkeep of scenery, costumes, etc., would cost about £150 a week, with no incoming receipts to meet the expense. The artists would have to seek other work and there would be the difficulty of getting them together again.

Another English company, the Carl Rosa, has a provisional contract with the new Scala Theater for a 10 weeks' season commencing in May. Mr. D. A. Abrahams, the lessee, said in an interview: "I am entirely against the Viennese engagement, for if this foreign company comes to Covent Garden it would certainly be detrimental to the Carl Rosa season here, which I may subsequently have to abandon."

As London is the only town in England which can support opera during the summer months, the Carl Rosa Company would be faced with the difficulties confronting the British National Opera Company.

The Musicians' Union is anxious that the Vienna company should not bring over its own orchestra, and one newspaper correspondent seems equally anxious that it should leave behind its singers. He writes: "We do not wish foreign artists at Covent Garden; we wish to have British artists there all the year round. We have no more right to support the Vienna Opera Company than we have to support the Vienna Art Gallery. In any case, England is the territory belonging by right to the British artist." This correspondent, by the way, is an artist who has himself, one understands, sung a good deal out of England.

Weak Argument, Weak Case

A strong case may be weakly argued, but in this instance the case is as weak as the argument. It seems scarcely necessary to point out that the population of London is not yet made up entirely of orchestral players and singers. The English public, surely, has some share in the territory that is England. Yet most of those who want the Vienna artists to stay at home completely ignore any wish the public may have to hear a company which many good judges claim is the best in Europe at the present time. If the proposed visit would in any way raise the English standard of operatic art the English artist ought to welcome it, for what is good for art must be good for the artist. Whether the company is Viennese or Chinese is immaterial. No one, least of all the present writer, would desire further embarrassments for our already heavily handicapped native companies, but there are more than 10 weeks in the year. Baron Frankenstein and the directors of Covent Garden Opera House might, one imagines, find no insuperable difficulty in choosing another 10 from the remaining 42.

The Musicians' Union has many admirable activities, but to dictate what the public shall or shall not hear is to step outside its province. Orchestral players, like almost every other class of art worker, often need protection, but on the present issue many people will think they need protection against themselves.

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Composing Music for the Future

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 25

GEORGES ENESCO writes music for, not of, the future, if I noted him down correctly, when listening to him one morning at his hotel. He composed his orchestral rhaps-

as, with the help of my recollection, I read between them, he desired to place himself permanently on artistic record; he wanted to make a contribution to European music that generations to come would look upon as, at least, serious, and that they would

who sacrifices himself for the good of the community attracted me. I have taken the entire myth, as I find it developed in Greek tragedy. I regarded the ancient myth as mine, by every inherited right, to work upon, though I have never been in Attica and have seen where Athens lies only as one sees who sails past in a steamship. Speaking of the music, it is all written, except for the orchestra. The composing was a labor of 16 weeks; the scoring will be one of a couple of years or so more.

Here the notes disclose something like an aphorism, to the effect that composition waits on the instant, performance on eternity. Very well. But let those who follow French music news carefully and remember what they read, answer the question—Has not "Oedipus," libretto by Edmond Fleg, music by Georges Enesco, been lately mentioned in Paris journals as likely to be produced at the Opéra as soon as it is completed?

"I use the new colors myself," to hide the reportorial head again in the sands of inverted commas, "but I am not so foolish, I hope, as to depend on them to convey my principal thought. They are diamonds and decorations. The lady must be pretty herself, if they are to look well on her. You must always ask, How does she look with the jewelry off? We find a type of harmony for each epoch of composition; one for Wagner's time, one for Debussy's and another for Schönberg's. And yet, with this harmony alone, you can go but a little way on the road of expression. You write after the manner of Schönberg, and you are like Kalkbrenner imitating Chopin. You create emptiness."

"Now I remarked that I was attracted by the richness of the harmonies of today. I feel about them as a painter must about his enlarged resources. I am aware, however, that the subject of my picture must be beautiful, or my red, green, yellow and violet tints are of small service to me. Everything good in art is instinctively true and generous, and is never done to amaze people. It must be wrought by conviction. You have an impression, and when you seek to put it down in notes, you may find it to be only mental enthusiasm. Write out of your heart; and even if the public does not agree with you at the time, your work will in after years gain attention. No matter if you employ an ancient mode, your music is new if your idea is, and it will be all the more important for being simple. Your real novelty is in your melody—not melody in the Italian style necessarily, but the interior melody of whole composition. Other things are merely process. A pavilion at Versailles may last longer than a skyscraper. The little thing may remain, while the big thing goes."



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Georges Enesco

dies, unless the pages of my pad give me back inaccurate information, for posterity to enjoy, should posterity happen ever to turn a willing ear to them. He was quite surprised, my scrawl reports, when he found them taken up by conductors everywhere and put into the concert repertoire. In behalf of his native country, Rumania, as I read my penciled lines, or

take notice of as illustrating a hopeful pioneering zeal, if nothing more. "Had I conceived them according to the taste of the moment," to exploit semi-fictional quotation marks, "I should have written them, probably, in quite different fashion. And what I did in the case of the rhapsodies, I have also done in that of my opera, 'Oedipus.' The idea of a king

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Women House Agents in London

London
Special Correspondence
SINCE the war several women have been trained at the College of Estate Management, and some have passed their examinations very well. Two are now employed at the Office of Works.

There are also two women, at least, who have opened offices as house agents in London, one in a fashionable quarter of the West End on the borders of Berkeley Square. Here she was found by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It all started from my having a wonderful flat in Albemarle Street," she explained. "I took it directly I gave up my war work at Havre and returned to London. People came to see me there and wanted to know how I got such a flat and if I could not get them one like it. So I kept my eyes open and found accommodation for them."

"Soon I was getting so much to do that I thought I ought to turn it to some good account. Accordingly at the end of a year or so I took this office. I was already employing a secretary to help me and we were so busy that when I moved in here, exactly two years ago, there were people waiting on the stairs to see me. We have kept going ever since, although naturally the amount of work varies according to the season."

"I never did any business before, but I love anything to do with houses and property, and when several agents asked me if I would not go in and train with them I replied that I did not think training was needed, but just common sense and interest."

"It has always been a talent of mine to find places to live in, and I recently took a delightful little flat in Berkeley Square and had it done up, and now I want to sell the lease. I wish to make a specialty of taking places, like this, and doing them up inexpensively but in good taste and then letting them."

"I love the work. Every day interesting things are happening and the most interesting people come in, often very well known individuals, and no two days are alike. I have had the letting of several big houses in London and the country. The very large London houses are mostly let for the season, and I do a lot of season letting."

"Then I also staff houses, give advice about decorating, and supply motor cars. I have had several rather big things in the way of decorating. For a very large house in Wales all the electric installation is being done through me. In the old houses you have to be especially careful, when wiring, not to injure the paneling."

In Running Order

"I recently staffed a country house for a well-known society bride and bridegroom. I took the whole staff down with me and saw the thing in running order before I left, and the couple came back from their honeymoon, and just walked in to find the dinner ready. I did the same thing for some American people who were coming over, and they were delighted."

"I have also got a connection in Paris, and a charming woman who is doing the same sort of thing there helps me, taking the whole responsibility, seeing about drains, getting servants and motor cars."

"I even supply old furniture and tapestries and have sold numbers of old pictures. I have to sell now some Raphael tapestries, made at Charles I factories at More, that have been in one family for 200 years. I am also in touch with old French families who are parting with their things."

"My informant emphasized the importance of seeing every property and of not sending clients after houses and flats which are unsuitable or are already let. This point was also brought out by another woman agent, whose office is in a shop in a main street on the south side of Hyde Park."

"I have had people thinking me over and over again," she said, "for not sending them on useless errands, but it involves a great deal of time and work in making inquiries, as owners are very careless about notifying us when their places are let."

Intuition Plus Methods

In speaking of a woman's capabilities for house agency work she went on, "A woman understands the requirements of people better than a man when they come to talk to her about a home."

Unlike the former speaker this woman had had considerable experience before starting in an office of

her own and for 10 years previously had worked with an estate agent.

"I acted as cashier, bookkeeper and secretary to the two partners in the firm, and the drawing up of agreements was generally passed on to me as it seemed to come very easily to me. When the war came all the men enlisted, with the exception of one of the partners and the office boy. It was then that I got most valuable experience, as I had to do all the interviewing, negotiating, and so on."

"After the war I received an offer to go to America and I left the firm. On my return I took a flat above this office which was in the possession of a firm of electricians, and I suggested to them that they might increase their business by running an estate agency. They asked me to take it up, which I did, using the little office at the back. Quite recently the electricians gave up their business and I took over the whole floor."

This office formed a conspicuous contrast to the ordinary estate agent's premises. It had a sunny yellow paper and a large window on the street with a jar of flowers in it and some framed tiles by William de Morgan. In drawing attention to these the speaker said, "I have been asked to act as agent for the London Potteries and show their wares, which, with the beautiful de Morgan tiles that you see here and on the walls, and which I am also selling, have been a great help in decorating the place."

"When I first started I went round and called on different people and had notices printed and then people began to come and make inquiries. The first was a woman who wanted a furnished flat and I got in touch with another woman who had taken several flats and furnished them. I either advertised or went round in the district where something was wanted and made inquiries. I think that business training and methods are required. For instance, directly a house is brought to us to let we at once see whether we have anyone on our books it would be likely to suit."

"My greatest joy has been in helping people to get things that they could not find. For instance, one woman came to me who said that most of the agents had told her that she could get a big premium if she wanted to let her house, but she did not consider it letting. She was the opportunity of letting her house without a premium, and the residence was taken by two people to whom this was the greatest boon."

Uses of a Paint Pot

I HAVE found a frequent change of color-notes is very desirable in a city flat. To this end I have utilized the paint pot. I keep by me small tins of enamel in blue, red, green, and yellow, also a few tubes of artists' colors. The enamel is used for covering large surfaces and the tubes for small ones. Lately I removed the mirror from an old and inferior dressing table, and enameled the framework of the mirror in scarlet. It looked most attractive when hung on a cream-painted wall in a rather dark bedroom.

Old ginger jars and glass vessels have been similarly treated. One jar was executed in blue and gold. Shallow glass pots make useful match trays beside a gas fire. Last year's strawbaskets have been enameled and finished with some simple design, making excellent waste paper receptacles. Well-worn articles in lacquer or wood are restored to usefulness by touches of color. I have just painted an old glass ink-pot with artists' colors in orange and green.

Gold and silver paint are an invaluable addition to the household paint-box. For instance, an ancient iron fender may be painted dull gold with good results. Unsightly brass handles and gas brackets (a feature still seen, even in London) treated with a coat of gold or silver paint are restored to freshness.

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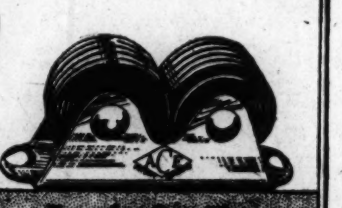


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Vocations for Girls

MISS DOROTHY P. WELLS of the employment bureau of the central branch of the Y. W. C. A. in New York, says, "When considering a vocation each girl and woman should ask herself: 'What are the personal qualifications necessary for success? Do I possess them? What is the value of this vocation to society? What education and training are necessary to enter it? How and where shall I enter? What are the opportunities for advancement? What are the salary rewards?'"

She attributes many business failures among women to the fact that girls are not studied by their parents in relation to suitable vocations with the seriousness that boys are studied. Facts she states, do not bear out the opinion commonly held that very many girls enter business life for the sake of buying themselves pretty clothes, but indicate, on the contrary, that the financial responsibilities of women to aged relatives, to children, and to disabled members of their families are the prevailing compulsion.

The Call of the Snow

Paris
Special Correspondence
THE exodus from Paris is daily increasing, for fortunate ones are responding to the call of the snow or the warmth of the Riviera.

The problem of choosing a sports suit that is practical, both as regards weight and line, and yet at the same time is youthful and artistic in appearance, is no easy matter in Paris.

The suits are to be seen at any large shop, but one finds that many of the latest models lack balance; they are either so practical and plain that they

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are positively ugly, or they go to the other extreme, allowing originality to encroach on practicability, a fault without justification in a sports suit.

Although there are many attractive models to be seen in all-white woolly materials, especially in those shops which cater to the English, the little outfit of bright and gay colors, with a very short skirt and high laced boots, is undoubtedly the most popular.

Small woolly caps with a peaked, triangular front; gloves which harmonize with one's suit, having wide, turned-back cuffs in white brushed wool; wide scarfs tied in a loose knot on the shoulder; ribbed silk-and-wool stockings with wide, turned-down tops to match one's gloves, are all useful and fashionable.

Jean Patou has a special collection of sporting suits of striking originality, showing huge, high-standing collars with quaint monograms worked in black. The general line of the suits is straight, until several inches from the knees, where it emerges into a fully flounced skirt.

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Special Correspondence

AT THE British Industries Fair

four years ago the art leather

work industry was represented

by two firms, one of them the enter-

prise of a woman, Miss I. Murray

Innes. Since the other has ceased to

exist, Miss Innes' establishment has

the distinction of being the leading

firm in England producing beautiful

colored leather handbags, purses,

blotters, and calendars.

Miss Innes began doing leather

work as a hobby some 13 years ago.

"I had one lesson," she told a repre-

sentative of The Christian Science

Monitor, "but unfortunately I was

tought all wrong, and consequently I

have had to learn by practice, and

sometimes by accident, what to do.

Six weeks after that one lesson I won

a medal at the International Exhibi-

tion at Manchester. I think that

tooled leather is a thing that people

can either do right away or not at

all, and I found that I had a natural

ability for it.

"When I first began I engaged one

girl to help me, then two, then three,

and I thought I had a lot when I had

four. Now I employ a staff of ten

which does not include several men

who do all the stitching and making

up."

"The girls do the actual embossing

and coloring of the leather, but I al-

ways make the first design and color

it. They simply copy, and I do a lot

of touching up afterward. I have al-

ways had a great love of painting and

drawing, and I mix up all my own

colors. I have introduced colors into

my leather work that nobody else gets.

Some of my girls have had an art

training, but most of them come to me

straight from school. I choose those,

of course, who have a talent for art.

Growth of Business

"There is a great and growing de-

mand for art leather work and I have

now five agents. I did a great deal

of business with America before the

tariff went up, and I have sent a lot

of work out to New Zealand and South

Africa."

It is not often that artistic people

are as practical as Miss Innes and

Eggshell Veneer Revived

London

Special Correspondence

FOUR years ago when I exhibited

at the British Industries Fair, Miss

Innes continued, "there were only two

firms doing leather calendars. Now a

number are doing them and my things

are copied a great deal, but by the

time that other people are copying one

of my ideas I have started something

new. Sometimes I put things away for

a time and then bring them out and

use them in a fresh way."

"I introduce fruit a good deal into

my designs; there is such a charming

color in fruit. Now that I am in the

country I sometimes gather plums, for

instance, in the garden and try to copy

the color. I never look out at the

trees without feeling thankful that I

am no longer in London."

It was interesting to examine some

of the most recent specimens of this

original handicraft. One of the latest

ideas is a note-case in nigger-brown

leather on which is an owl with green

glass eyes perched on a branch of oak.

Unusual Designs

Some mixed flower patterns are

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lord Long's Career of Public Service

Memories by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Long of Wraxhall, F.R.S., better known to the British public as Walter Long, M.P., is a discreet and businesslike account of his author's long career of public service. Although these memoirs give the impression of having been written rather from a sense of duty than from any particular desire for personal publicity on the part of their author, they are, nevertheless, of sufficient general interest to make good reading. Lord Long's account of his political experiences, however, are written in a rather dry and dispirited fashion, and it is only where he touches on his reminiscences in the world of sport that the note of real enthusiasm creeps into the narrative.

Lord Long is one of the latest survivors of a class of English politicians now on the verge of extinction. The "Country Gentlemen Party," as they were sometimes called, were recruited from the land-owning classes. They were almost exclusively Tory, handing on from father to son a traditional and rarely disputed claim to stand for their local Parliamentary constituency. Agricultural decay and the growth of industrialism gradually depleted their numbers, during the final decades of the nineteenth century, but even as late as 1873, when Lord Long first aspired to a seat in Parliament, his nomination for North Wiltshire was locally regarded as a foregone conclusion. "There was no suggestion," he writes, when describing the action of the county political leaders, "that they should first consult the electors on their way of thinking by bringing my name before a representative committee as would be the case today. They said quite definitely that they intended to run me as their candidate."

However little such methods might accord with modern democratic notions, they do not appear to have prevented a public-spirited body of men from getting into Parliament—and Walter Long was no exception. From 1886 until his retirement from active politics in 1921, he filled numerous high offices of state. The old Local Government Board, forerunner of the present Ministry of Health, was the principal scene of his activities, but he also served at different times as Chief Secretary for Ireland, as Minister of Agriculture, as First Lord of the Admiralty and as Secretary for the Colonies.

The memoirs contain a fairly detailed account of their author's activities during the war, the descriptions of the Imperial Conferences of 1917 and 1918, when Lord Long was the Colonial Secretary, being of particular interest. A remarkable story is also told of the Petroleum Executive over which Lord Long presided and which, by a miracle of secret organization, solved the vital problem of the allied oil supply.

The concluding chapters of the book are devoted to what the author describes as the lighter side of life. Here he relates with considerable gusto his experiences in the world of sport. For Lord Long cricket meant something more than mere recreation from the cares of office, and it is doubtful if he ever had a prouder moment than when he was elected president of the Middlesex Cricket Club—"the greatest honor," he decides, "which can fall to any lover of the game."



The Quay, From an Etching by W. Lee Hankey

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A "Personal Record"

The Autobiography of T. Jefferson Coolidge by T. Jefferson Coolidge. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$5.

Mr. Coolidge completed this autobiography in 1900, and it was privately printed, 40 copies only, in 1902. Through the courteous permission of Mr. Coolidge's family, the volume is now given to the general public in its original form. Mr. Coolidge referred to his life as "uneventful," yet this personal record is of years filled with activities important to his native New England, to the United States, and beyond. It is a crowd into 12 pages the story of the first 25 years of his life, beginning with the simple statement: "I was born Aug. 26, 1831, in a small house fronting the end of Mount Vernon Street, now torn down to make way for the new State House." He passes lightly over his distinguished ancestry, merely saying: "My father was seventh in descent from John Coolidge who settled about 1630 in Watertown, the family afterward removing to Boston. My mother was the daughter of Thomas Mann Randolph of Albemarle County, Va. Mr. Randolph had married the oldest daughter of President Jefferson, and her daughter had been brought up at Monticello, receiving her education at the Kennebec, the great philosopher." He touches briefly upon his attendance at foreign schools, his career at Harvard, his early business association with Joseph P. Gardner, William Appleton and Abbott Lawrence. He states that, "in order not to be too absorbed in money matters, I made it a rule that I would never speak of business after I left the counting-house and would not allow myself to think of affairs."

From 1857 the autobiography is sharply divided as to years, the succeeding yearly dates standing as section heads. There is no chapter arrangement. Mr. Coolidge had kept faithful diaries. From these he drew the concise statements recorded under years, the sections varying in length according to importance of the period. To several years but a page or two is given, to one only a brief paragraph, but to the time covered by his service as Minister to France is devoted about a third of the book. The record of this year is complete as to diplomatic duties and the necessary round of social engagements.

While the book is a chronological account of events, experiences, observations, impressions, there is no attempt at fine writing, no suggestion that the author is keeping half an eye on a possible audience. Every page evidences his concentration upon putting down accurately the account of events as they occurred.

Into the span of Mr. Coolidge's life were crowded some of the most stirring events of the United States' national experience. In many of these he was an active and influential participant; of the others an interested and intelligent observer. How could he have felt that a life was "uneventful" which saw the Lincoln campaign, the Civil War, the turbulent financial period which followed, a year of diplomatic service in France, the Behring Sea negotiations, the Spanish War, the change from long-continued Republican administration to Democratic and back again, two great financial panics? In addition, there were his vast and steadily increasing business responsibilities.

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Fairies and Fantasies for Children

Fairy Tales from the Orient. Fairy Tales from Far Away. By Frederick B. Martens. New York: Robert H. McBride & Co. \$2.50 each. Mr. Martens, who is especially well-versed in folk-lore, has searched the literature of many lands and read hundreds of tales in many languages, seeking for these two volumes, legend or tale worthy to be read often and often retold. For the Oriental tales, he has drawn upon almost every land of the East; the others are gathered from the fields of fancy of many different nations. Most of the stories are entirely new to American and probably to English children.

The Magician's Gift. The Marvelous Macellan. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.20 each. Here we have two collections of stories, selected from the Crimson, Green, Brown, Red, Grey, and Violet Fairy Books of Andrew Lang. Those are all so well known that the statement of the source of the two newer volumes is sufficient indorsement of their contents. Those children who may not have read the Lang books will be glad of these selections.

Knee-High to a Grasshopper. By Anne and Dillwyn Parrish. New York: The Macmillan Company \$2.50. Little Man kept getting smaller and smaller until he was only knee-high to a grasshopper. When he was so small that he felt a butterfly light on him, he became the friendly comrade of the inhabitants of garden, meadow, pond, and brook. Mr. Spider, Mr. Mole, Miss and Mr. Frog, the Rabbit family and others. Besides being interesting as a mere story, the book is full of those Carrollesque allusions which give the child the thrill of discovering the hidden meaning. Whether one should say that the authors illustrated the book or the artists wrote the story, is difficult to decide. Anyway the same two persons did both more than well.

The House on the Edge of Things. By Ethel Cook Elliott. Boston: The Beacon Press, \$2.00. Mrs. Elliott's stories have a unique quality, fascinating and elusive. "The Wind Boy" possessed it and so does this one. The author turns to fairy gold the dullest

of the commonplace, lifting the child above everything in the least sordid and setting only the highest ideals, without either preaching or moralizing. "The House on the Edge of Things" is a fairy story to be coveted by children and enjoyed by people of maturity. The illustrations are peculiarly in harmony with the tone of the book.

The Brave Little Tailor. By George Calderon and William Caine. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. The original plan was for a pantomime, but circumstances combined to prevent its production. But so much laughter accumulated, so many fantastic situations arose, so many queer characters, that it seemed too bad to let all the good material go to waste. Mr. Caine took the material and made it into a book, then had it illustrated with drawings equally amusing as the text. Based as it was upon the pantomime idea, it is crowded with startling and amusing situations—the kind of thing that especially appeals to the homesick-loving boy.

The Giant of Apple Pie Hill. By Sophia T. Balcom. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50. A collection of short stories and poems, arranged in groups. The first group is concerned with the adventures of Princess Pat-a-Cake and Peter Pot-Luck with the Giant of Apple Pie Hill. The other divisions are "The Nine Lives of Mr. Tommy Tippy-Cat," "Children," "Creatures," and "Fairies." There are over 100 stories, all cheerful and imaginative. This is an excellent book to have in the house for brief selections, to read aloud to children or from which to glean a story to tell, as well as a book which the child will enjoy reading alone.

Star Dust. By Miriam Gerstle. London: Selwyn & Blount, Ltd. \$1.00. This, as the sub-title announces, is a collection of fairy tales for children from 6 to 60. The stories are about such imaginative creatures as Gru Gru, the Gazoop, Silban Ug, the Princess Tail-Tail. The stories themselves will tell the reader what these are and what they do, besides revealing many fairies in "a world which may be truer than the world we know."

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A Gallery of Prints

Fine Prints of the Year Edited by Malcolm C. Salaman. London: Hulton & Co. Ltd. \$1.10. One wonders, one cannot help wondering, why the excellent plan of this book has not been conceived and realized years ago. In this print-loving age, the volume under review supplies a distinct want and must assuredly prove a valuable one to be tempted to say an indispensable help to any collector within the domain of graphic art. It is comprehensive, and the subjects with which this handsome publication deals have been viewed from many different angles and by eminent men. It is within its scope quite an encyclopedia, at the outset telling the reader what constitutes a fine print,

a point which for many may require some elucidation, afterward dealing with the different branches of graphic art and their technique.

But this does not exhaust the list of contents, for there are extensive lists of artists and art societies and art publishers in many lands, in the old world and the new. If proof were needed, these lengthy and no doubt useful lists show what a firm hold the etcher's art and that of his fellow workers has upon the present generation.

However weighty and full of interest the literature is, the illustrations, of course, are the chief feature of the book, and of these there are some 150, all in excellent reproductions, and selected with Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman's knowledge of the subject. It is a gallery of excellent, in many cases brilliant prints, and the editor is a genial and interesting guide.

This volume, entirely apart from its present-day interest, will furnish an invaluable record for future lovers and collectors of prints, the more so as it is meant to be an annual review. Of what priceless value would not a similar volume from, say Rembrandt's time, have been today, but—better late than never. There is apparently only one thing that may be looked for in vain—that is the size of the issue of the different prints. Would not an authentic record of this, while yet obtainable, have been of some value?

One of the most astonishing of reprints is that which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has made of Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto," which was to be seen in the bookshops this holiday season. A dainty little edition of this novel by an eighteenth century man of fashion. Will some other than students—perhaps be entertained to trace the similarities and the differences between the social amenities of the years 1764 and 1924?

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Reactions of a Reader

HEAD and shoulders above the general run of biographies—absorbing as biographies have been of late—lowers Mr. H. W. Nevins' "Changes and Chances" (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$4). It is a grab-bag stuffed with surprise packages. Thrust in your hand and pull out any one of them; you can hardly be disappointed: literary or journalistic anecdotes, finely sketched portraits, accounts of travel in Greece or in South Africa, military maneuvers during the Boer War, exquisitely intimate recollections of the author's childhood and of his school days in the prim little border town of Shrewsbury. In mellowness and balance of viewpoint, in scope of subject matter, in perfect blend of restraint and of revelation, this book recalls Mr. Maurice Barling's "Puppet Show of Memory," conspicuously starred on our private list of favorite biographies.

We are not strictly within our rights in discussing at all of this book, for we accorded it due praise when its English edition first appeared. So we must temper our enthusiasms, only hoping that you will hurry to the nearest shop and possess yourself of a copy of "Changes and Chances." One tempting morsel we will just single before your eyes. This from an eager, life-long student of Greek language and Greek history:

We reached Athens late at night, but I went straight, without a moment's doubt, through the new town and some crooked little streets right up to the foot of the great rock on which the Acropolis was dimly visible, hanging gray as a ghost against the stars. I clambered up the rough ground till I came to the steps of the Propylaea, but was stopped at its first arch by a great iron gate which I shook in vain. Inside, the temples stood silent and pale. Marvelously tall they loomed in the darkness. A dog barked at me from some hut beside the Parthenon, and three or four owls kept screaming their lamentations. I wandered down along the south front of the rock by steep paths and through the ruins of the Propylaea, till I came to a modern road, leading to the height overlooking the region of the ancient town from which now and again a melancholy singing issued.

Or, if ever you have explored Clifford's Inn, in pursuit of Samuel Butler traditions, you may prefer Mr. Nevins' account of his call upon the author of "The Way of All Flesh," who insisted nonchalantly that a woman wrote the Odyssey, yet who was as accurate in his accounts as he was methodical in his habits—always brushing his hair with 50 strokes one way, and 50 strokes the other.

For us the past week has been crowded with obstreperous impulses. We actually spent valuable time over "Ethan Frome," all because Mr.

Ernest Rhys, in an article on Edith Wharton, failed to mention this tour de force of simple driving power. Of course, we should have been reading a book which was published yesterday, or a book which is going to be published the day after tomorrow. But we are unrepentant. We cannot help it if now and then our gorge rises at so much that is blatantly new and untold. For our intellectual well-being it is needful to turn back sometimes. How else achieve a sane and tempered perspective with which to carry on?

It is absolutely absurd of us to be so sure, but we think we know the original of Blackboys, the sedate Elizabethan manor house with Tudor moat and outbuildings intact, of which Miss Mackville-West treats in the title story of her new book, "The Heir" (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2). If our suspicions are correct, the place is not far distant from Miss Mackville-West's ancestral Knole House. At least, she seems to know every aspect of the languid country on the borders of Sussex and Kent, where Blackboys stands in the cup of a little valley, seeming "to lie at the very heart of peace."

Never shall we admit that an Italian villa can be more glamorous, more insidious in the spell cast over its unwary occupants, than is this sedate English house, from which one crosses the moat to the garden, sprawling along a hillside and presided over by a company of gorgeous peacocks. The author of "The Enchanted April" had best look to her laurels. For little Mr. Chase, blind insurance clerk from Wolverhampton, had an entire enchanted summer at Blackboys—many of them we hope. He was overwhelmed at the news that the ancient family estate had descended to him, and, when he went to investigate, became clay in the hands of the estate agents who well knew that there was no money and that the place must be sold. But during the arrangements the new owner stayed on, the pressure of his affairs at Wolverhampton weighing upon his conscience less and less. He loitered in the sunny garden for hours, he tramped the fields with his dog, he came to love every room, every gable of the old house, he even made friends with his tenants—in short, inch by inch, he grew to proper stature of lord of the manor. But the onrush of would-be purchasers, antique dealers, estate agents, auctioneers, was unchecked and Mr. Chase fled in misery. Then the great day of the sale—the noise and confusion and disarray—so much triumph in the eyes of Mr. Nutley, the estate agent who had been biding his time for years. At the very last, an unexpected figure rose up from a corner of the long gallery, to bid in his own property. At last Mr. Chase knew

what he wanted—not Wolverhampton and slavish plenty, but Blackboys and poverty, if poverty came. He was genuinely in love for the first time in his life—in love with a house, and he was not going to be cheated out of his experience.

It was a slight shock to learn that there are those for whom the cutting of the pages of a new book is a task, not a pastime. We note upon it, perhaps because of the pleasant savor it brings of joys to come. The sound of it is agreeable, too, smooth and cool and clean. We taste a bit here, another there, just as the French serve hors d'œuvres before dinner. In case we are uncertain as to quality, the slow process of cutting our way through a new book affords a fair estimate of its value. Now and then, of course, we forget and pause to read. As we should—no, shall—most assuredly do with the new volume of essays by Mr. C. E. Montague, which his publishers promise for the spring.

Literary Notes

Gyldendal has brought out a new edition in a Danish translation of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer."

On Aug. 1, 1923, there were being published in the whole of Soviet Russia 590 newspapers, the total daily circulation of which amounted to 2,091,970 copies. There is no independent press in Russia, and yet 565 "illegal" papers were being brought out at the same time by various political parties. Their circulation, however, is negligible and their appearance irregular.

A prodigious lot of valuable material which is published in the daily press is promptly buried in dusty files, the quality of its writing bearing no brief for its survival. In an attempt to remedy an injustice, then, Mr. Joseph Anthony is compiling "The Newspaper Annual of America," to be issued this spring by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston. It is to contain the best interviews, the best comic stories, the best pieces of foreign correspondence, and a wealth of additional material presented in classified form. The book should be welcomed by students of newspaper writing as well as by all thoughtful readers.

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Almanac," his "Maxims," and his famous letter to Mme. Brillion, known as "The Whistle." Or, on August 28th, the birthday of Tolstoy, you read his "Prisoner in the Caucasus." Again, on Halloween Burns' "Tam O'Shanter" and Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" are appropriate.

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STRONG UPWARD
TREND IN
TODAY'S MARKETHigh Priced Specialties Again
Feature Active Trading
on Exchange

Stock prices resumed their upward movement today despite heavy liquidation in various sections of the list. Selling pressure was exerted against the Pan-American issues, which dropped about 2 1/2 points each, and Studebaker, Chandler, U. S. Alcohol, Sinclair, and U. S. Iron Pipe, all of which added a point or more below yesterday's closing prices.

Under a heavy buying Pennsylvania railroad advanced 1 point. U. S. Steel common touched 1 point, the highest since last April, and then yielded on profit-taking. High grade specialties were again in demand, gains of 4 to 6 points having been recorded by United Fruit, General Baking, Corn Products and Big Four. The closing was irregular. Sales approximated 700,000 shares. Trading activity centered principally in low priced railroad issues. Denver and Rio Grande refunding is rallied more than 2 points on speculative buying over the reorganization plan, and Frisco, Rock Island, St. Paul, Erie, and Seaboard issues were active at rising prices.

Bonds of the oil companies rebounded to higher levels, with Marland in particular demand because of the company's new financial arrangements. Bonds of their recent liquidation buying support, Liberty bonds, with the exception of the fourth 4 1/2s, slumped off.

PRICES HIGHER
THIS WEEK IN
LONDON MARKET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The week as a whole was constructive one on the London Stock Exchange. After the selling on Monday, caused by the railway engineers' strike, uncertainty in the market had evidently disappeared. The coming of the Labor Party, and sentiment were confident.

Oils were particularly strong and advanced steadily during the latter part of the week. Prospect of an early strike settlement also caused a sharp upturn in home rails. Cited issues were firm, while the industrial shares were irregular. Mining shares showed strength in spots.

Following are Friday's closing quotations of a selected list:

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CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE SEEMS WELL-FOUNDED

Prospects for Continued Good Business Better Than Many Supposed

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (Special).—Confidence in the business of the country in general, and on the stock market in particular, have had rather an uncomfortable time. They have been somewhat shaken by the day after yesterday's report that the industrial and financial leaders were going ahead with plans for 1924 that in some cases, at least, call for a larger expenditure of money than was made in 1923 for similar purposes. They have been shaken also by the industrial advance, as announced yesterday for several days in succession. Yesterday they saw an uptick in railroad earnings, and a larger volume of trading than for some time. Naturally, those who had not been wondering why the stock market had happened, they had taken the ground that the business outlook was dim, and that the stock market had been high already on the basis of what had occurred, and a favorable nature and more particularly of what is reasonable to look for in the months. The trouble seems to be that they took a gloomy view both of the present and the future.

Copper Trade Outlook
Although there was no sensational development this week, such as those with long experience in the stock market have seen, that resulted in a marked advance within a single day, there have been definite signs that increased confidence in various industries and the general buying of the securities representing these industries. Reference need only be made to the better outlook for the copper trade. In fact, the largest since last October, according to trustworthy reports. Prices have advanced somewhat since then. Important as improvement in the copper industry is, still more attention is given by speculators and by thoughtful students of the situation, that improvement in steel. The announcement that the United States Steel Corporation had caused even professional speculators in stocks to realize that Judge E. B. Taylor and his associates had not been over those operations had permitted them to indulge.

Otherwise, as the reports relative to the steel industry have been encouraging. Orders are increasing, and the mills are operating on a larger scale than they were. There cannot be a bear market in stocks for any length of time when the steel and copper trades are improving, and when United States Steel common and the leading copper shares are advancing from day to day.

Automobile Activity
Although automobile stocks were further depressed in the last few days, an official announcement was made that the company would soon be operating at full capacity in its plants, more vehicles will be turned out this year than in any previous year. This year will tell with a reasonable time as against the multi-million dollar operations of professional operators who have often do not go so far beyond the conditions in stocks recorded by the ticker.

According to the best information obtainable, more than 4,000,000 automobiles will be turned out in this country last year. The leading producers are looking for a larger volume in the aggregate in 1924.

The situation in Washington is not developing in all respects as many-minded citizens would like to see. There is no occasion to be discouraged over every feature of the happenings at the national capital. The happenings at the national capital of the Northern Pacific, Hale Holden, of the Burlington, and H. Byram of the Great Northern, and the importance of President Coolidge's message relative to the farmers and the hope that the conference will come from the unsatisfactory situation of the country in that section of the President's message as only further evidence of his determination to do the right thing at the right time and place.

European Situation
International bankers are making similar comment upon various of the most important developments in European affairs within the last few days. They are generally agreed that the attitude displayed by both Germany and France in the activities of the two commissions is really encouraging. It is anything that has encouraged connection with efforts to settle the problems between Germany and France, since they were made. An inclination to co-operate for the common good of Europe, even in the whole armistice.

Because of the manner in which things have been done so far, there is much less apprehension over the coming of the Labor ministry in Great Britain than there was before the change actually was made.

It has been taken for granted here that the British railroad strike would soon be over, although the news regarding that situation yesterday was somewhat less encouraging.

It is to be doubted that the coming of Nikolai Lenin, the Russian leader, was in the last degree a factor in the American stock market.

Watching Russian Affairs
Developments in the Russian situation as a whole will be watched with the most closest from now on by international bankers and by all students of international affairs. The sense that Russia has a chance to work out of the deplorable condition into which it has been brought by the Soviet leaders, was put into effect at first that it has been modified somewhat. It is feared that it will not make the best use of the wonderful opportunity which is theirs.

The extreme ease of the money market is all that could be desired by borrowers for whatever purpose. Business is going forward in the country at an increasing rate, and all call money and time money at this center are abundant.

The bank statements from week to week furnish additional evidence of the strength and the liquid condition of the leading financial institutions. Savings bank deposits are on the increase.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924

Company	High	Low	Close	Change
Alcoa	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Aluminum	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Can.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cel.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Chem.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cigar	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Coal	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Glass	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lumber	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Oil	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Paper	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rubber	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Steel	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Sugar	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Textile	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tobacco	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Wire	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zinc	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Copper	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lead	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tin	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nickel	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Silver	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Gold	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Platinum	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Palladium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Iridium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rhodium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Osmium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Selenium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tellurium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Vanadium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Zirconium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Niobium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Manganese	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Chromium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Cobalt	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Molybdenum	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Barium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Strontium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Calcium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Magnesium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Potassium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Sodium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lithium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Beryllium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Boron	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Carbon	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nitrogen	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Oxygen	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Hydrogen	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Helium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Neon	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Argon	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Krypton	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Xenon	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Radium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Actinium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Thorium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Protactinium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Uranium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Plutonium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Americium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Curium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Berkelium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Californium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Einsteinium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Fermium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Mendelevium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Nobelium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Lawrencium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Rutherfordium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Dubnium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Seaborgium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Bohrium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Hahnium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Flerovium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Livermorium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Tennessium	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
Am. Oganesson	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2

UNITED STATES IS BACK ON FEET, SAYS SECRETARY MELLON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—With a new year at hand, the Government of a sound financial basis, the people of the country practically all employed and learning the value of both personal and national economy, the outlook is encouraging, says Secretary Mellon.

"We can face the future with assurance," he continued, "and turn our progress with enthusiasm for the future."

Secretary Mellon said that the Government will be a year of national and individual advancement.

"However, the conditions are such that the Government must be on its back on its feet, and the money there is but one way for the Nation to prosper, and that is for it to pay its debts, eliminate needless expenses, and add its surplus in money and resources."

"The greatest and richest of governments must shape its policies in this manner, so must the humblest citizen. This is the responsibility of the future, and it is the responsibility of the individual as well as of the Government."

With further tax reductions, new laws, business in 1924 will be greatly improved. However, we must beware of new and unusual activities, and must continue to practice rigid economies.

GENERAL BUSINESS MODERATELY BETTER, SAYS DUN'S REVIEW

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Dun's says: More evidence of a gain in business is seen in some branches, though in others an increase is slow to appear. Irregularity still marks the situation in many lines, but the net change has been moderately for the better.

Low temperatures in many places, with a belated cold wave in parts of the east early this week, reduced stocks from the heavy retail field have improved. Yet the most important news has not come from the steel industry, which is now on an 80 per cent basis of operation.

Buying as far as this year has been larger enough, as give prices at slightly higher prices, so give practical assurance that mills will be kept busy for several months, and inquiry for pig iron has been noticeably in some districts. The renewed activity in steel is of large significance, but the same favorable conditions do not generally prevail.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Current	Previous	Parity
Belgium	4.22 1/2	4.21 1/2	4.86 1/2
France	165.10	165.00	165.00
Germany	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2	1.48 1/2
Italy	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Japan	154.10	154.00	154.00
Netherlands	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Sweden	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
Switzerland	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2	1.36 1/2
United Kingdom	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2
United States	1.00	1.00	1.00

OKLAHOMA COTTON ORDERED REDUCED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Rates on cotton moving over rail and water routes from Oklahoma to New England milling points were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to be too high. A reduction was ordered to a point 4 cents per 100 pounds below the existing all-rail rates on the same movement. Carriers were given 30 days to make the adjustment.

Oklahoma producers and Boston cotton millers interests alike joined in protesting the complaint, which asked that the present all-rail rate from Oklahoma to New England cities at \$1.69 per 100 pounds, while the rail rate via Galveston is \$1.91. The de-

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BOSTON REALTY PURCHASE

Final papers were passed at Boston City Hall Friday between the City and Park Square Realty Trust Company by which the former takes control of land at the corner of Berkeley and Stuart Streets, a site for new police headquarters building, and the Park Square Realty Company, after it received its check, turned \$15,000 of it back to the city for back taxes.

DET. GOODS VERY ACTIVE

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, in its weekly review of trade, says: Wholesale goods business showed more activity than during a week on spring goods than during any other week this year, last year or the year before. Cotton is firming up again and silks continue firm.

MONTEAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, dated for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports gross \$1,140,000, compared with \$1,431,223 in 1922. Net was \$530,120, after taxes, depreciation, fixed charges, compared with \$528,637.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE SMALL

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special).—Although prices have been cut in local market this week, the total sales have been lower, from an eighth to a quarter of a cent.

As for many past weeks, the bulk of the trading has been done in 36-inch cloth, although some inquiry developed in 38 1/2-inch cloth. There was some demand also for narrow goods by printers.

Price quotations are: 38 1/2-inch, 64x90, 12c; 30-inch, 64x44, 9c; 27-inch, 64x40, 8 1/2c; 27-inch, 66x22, 7c; 25-inch, 66x44, 6 1/2c.

Classified Advertisements

The Week in Prague

Prague, Jan. 16.—The dominating subject here is the new treaty with France, and columns upon columns have appeared and are still appearing in the press, looking at the matter from every angle. The Czech papers received the news with a chorus of approval. The Narodni Politika hailed the day of the signature of the alliance with France as a great one in the national history, and claimed that "the existence of our country is now assured." The main volume of comment was on a gentler note; that the treaty presents no startlingly new fact, but is simply a contractual formulation of the present relations between the two countries; that its aim is defensive and pacific, and that it reassures the young democratic states of Central Europe. The Narodni Listy, however, sounds a full diapason, declares that the alliance is based not merely on common interests but on a common danger, and emphasizes the value of the treaty in its anti-German aspect. On the same ground, the German papers here, to whom this whole orientation of foreign policy is totally displeasing, bitterly attack the treaty and affirm that it is a blow aimed at Germany.

The earlier comments on the treaty were concerned with its direct bearings on Czechoslovakia, but later on the repercussions abroad began to be felt. The Prague press was stimulated at finding Czechoslovakia so much in the limelight, discussed eagerly and fully the various manifestations of foreign opinion, of England, France, and Germany, and was a little flattered to think that Italy displayed some jealousy of the new developments. In reply to the comments of the press of the various countries, the newspapers here concentrated on reiterating their demonstrations that the fundamental aim of the treaty was peace and the restoration of Europe. They are turning also to the ramifications of the future; now that Czechoslovakia's relations with the Occidental powers are regulated satisfactorily, it may look toward doing the same in the east. There is speculation on the increasing importance of Prague as an intermediary between east and west, France and Russia.

The vigorous policy of currency stabilization, set by Dr. Rasin, has called for hard work and the co-operation of all interests. The part played by the industries of the country toward the fulfillment of Dr. Rasin's conceptions is reviewed in a report presented to the Federation of Czechoslovak Industries by Dr. Hodac, secretary of the federation. The last half-year has been a particularly stiff one. The industries have made a concentrated effort to adjust them-

selves to the improving currency, and have been pursuing a drastic policy of cuts in production costs, in order to save the economic and financial progress already made. Dr. Hodac points to the fact that from the time when the currency began to improve, the prices of industrial products have been reduced by 48 per cent, while wages and salaries have only fallen between 20 per cent and 30 per cent.

The Republic's railroad system is again coming in for some considerable discussion. The organization of railway traffic in Czechoslovakia is a thoroughly difficult and vexatious problem. Under the old Austro-Hungarian empire, all the railways radiated from Vienna. The result of this is that Czechoslovakia now finds itself in possession of the tail end of somebody else's main lines, instead of having a railroad system constructed to serve the needs of its own territory. The long, thin shape of the Republic obviously demands a main line running down the center of the country from end to end. At present the journey from Prague to Sub-Carpathian Russia is a series of "hopping" curves across country. The eastern section is now to be straightened out by the construction of a new main line. It is the western section, however, that is giving the trouble. Here the Prague-Bрно line, which is the most important in the Republic, is conspicuously inconvenient on account of its circuitousness, but this is because through which the line runs are very much swayed to losing it. Nevertheless it is probable that plans will be adopted at an early date for a direct freight route between Prague and Brno; and in addition the experts are playing with the idea of the construction of a new line for express passenger traffic between the same places.

The Government is adding itself a little embarrassed by earlier generosity to Russian refugees. Four thousand Russian students are now living in Czechoslovakia, and a large proportion of them are receiving grants equivalent to \$17 a month from the Czechoslovak Government to enable them to study at the universities here. Among the Russian students are many ex-officers from the armies of Wrangel and Denikin, and these are accused of monarchist propaganda attacking President Masaryk and Dr. Benes and the democratic institutions of the state whose hospitality they are enjoying. Czech students feel strongly on the point, and held a protest meeting a short time ago. They complain that a Czech student has to be clever and diligent to get a stipend of the kind that is so lavishly distributed to the Russians. Members of the Communist Party have now addressed an interpellation of the subject to the Government.

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The Relation of Style to Thought

WHILE it is true that the study of literary style, at least in its more refined manifestations, concerns chiefly authors, and those whose profession is writing, it has a more popular and generally applicable aspect. When the question of literary style is analyzed, and when it is discovered that the chief essentials of a good style are simplicity and clearness, it becomes evident that it concerns us all. If we are going to write anything, even though it be but a note to the grocer or an excuse to the teacher, we want the recipient to understand what it was that we wished to say.

The most penetrating rhetoricians have discovered that, when all is said and done, clearness and simplicity are the vital elements of a good style. A Ruskin may acquire graceful embellishments; a Conrad may develop a marked individualism, but their style is good only so far as it measures up to these fundamental requirements.

I remember how continually this truth was emphasized by my old teacher, Professor Genung. His great gift was for precision. His ability to find the exact word to fit his meaning was one of the main factors in making him the leading rhetorician of his day. His manuscript, often written with a quill pen and like a copper-plate engraving, was an index of his style. He had no patience with slovenliness in expression nor with artificial brooderies. One of his cautionary precepts was, "Beware of the false garish of fine writing."

Yet with all his professional austerity as a rhetorician, Genung was a very bygone when it came to reading. If precision and clearness were the main planks of his rhetorical platform, his enthusiasm was all for wit and beauty. I have never known a man who enjoyed more thoroughly a sonorous period, a picturesque phrase, or a literary vision of beauty. Browning, with all his obscurity, was one of Genung's favorite poets, as Stevenson was one of his favorite prose writers, and I have heard him roll their words off his tongue, with the greatest gusto as though enjoying their savor to the full.

I think to Genung these writers were never obscure or he could not so keenly have enjoyed them. "The first and indispensable quality of a good style," he wrote, "is clearness. Generally it is enough if the writer devote his efforts simply to being understood; let this be secured, and other qualities will come largely of themselves. Such plainness, such clearness, is the foundation on which all other qualities are built; force or elegance of style comes for little, and seems indeed out of place, unless there is clear conception and expression under it." And he was fond of quoting the dictum of Quintilian: "Not language that may be understood, but language that cannot

fail to be understood, is the writer's true aim."

Every editor and every college professor knows, and many other people have occasion to learn, that absolute clearness and perspicuity of expression is an exceedingly rare virtue. One wonders whether the schools may not be at fault, whether sufficient emphasis is being placed on the principles of ordinary English composition. At least the results would seem to justify raising the question.

It all comes down to two things—training and practice, and what Genung calls "clear conception." Of the training there should undoubtedly be more in the schools. The clear conception, which means clarified understanding and thinking devoid of haziness, must come largely from self-discipline.

A superior literary style inevitably indicates clear thinking. I once heard President Paunce of Brown University deliver an address on this topic. I regret that I cannot, from memory, quote him exactly, but the burden of his message—and he evidently did not consider it a trivial one—was that loose thinking produces loose talk. The wise writer will postpone setting pen to paper until he has first clarified his thoughts, and the first step in developing a good literary style is to learn to think straight.

"It is to be remembered," says Genung, "that style is not to be regarded as separable from thought. It is not, and cannot be, something added from without. Any such thing brought in as a fancy, or a mere device, betrays its untruth at once. If it is not required by the thought, it does not rightly belong to the style. For the style is the thought, freed from crudeness and incompleteness, and presented in its intrinsic power and beauty."

And Stevenson, in his essay on Thoreau, adds this testimony from his unusually broad and intensive experience: "It is only out of fullness of thinking that expression drops out perfect like a ripe fruit. . . . For neither clearness, compression, nor beauty of language come to any living creature till after a busy and prolonged acquaintance with the subject on hand."

If some of our modern authors would take the time to ponder on these things, it is possible that we might have fewer and better books.

W. A. D.

David Plays Before Saul

Then I, as was meet,
Kneel down to the God of my fathers;
And rose on my feet,
And ran o'er the sand burnt to powder.

The tent was unloosed;
I pulled up the spear that obstructed,
And under I stooped,
Hands and knees on the slippery

grasspatch, all withered and gone.
That extends to the second enclosure,
I groped my way on
Till I felt where the foldskirts fly open.

Then once more I prayed,
And opened the shutters and entered,
And was not afraid.
But spoke, "Here is David, thy servant!"

And no voice replied.
At the first I saw naught but the blackness; but soon I descried
A something more black than the blackness—the vast, the up-right

Main prop which sustains the pavilion;
And slow into sight
Grew a figure against it, gigantic and blackest of all;

Then a sunbeam, that burst through the tent-roof, showed Saul. . . .

Then I tuned my harp—took off the lilies
Which wine round its chords
Lest they snap 'neath the stress of
the noontide—those sunbeams
like words!

And I first played the tune all our sheep know, as one after one,
So docile they come to the pen-door
till folding be done.

They are white and untorn by the bushes;
for lo, they have fed
Where the long grasses slide the water
within the stream's bed;

And now one after one seeks its lodging,
as star follows star
Into eve and the blue far above us,
so blue and so far!

Then the tune for which quails on the cornland
will each leave his mate
To fly after the player; then, what makes the crickets elate
Till for boldness they fight one another;
and then, what has weight

To set the quick jerboa a-musing outside his sand-house—
There are none such as he for a won-der,
half bird and half mouse!

Then I played the help-tune of 'our reapers,
their wine-song, when hand
Grasps at hand, eye lights eye in good friendship,
and great hearts expand

And grow one in the sense of this world's life. . . .

And then, the great march
Wherein man runs to man to assist him,
and buttress an arch
Naught can break: who shall harm them,
our friends?—Then, the chorus intoned—

As the Levites go up to the altar in glory enthroned,
But I stopped here: for here in the darkness Saul groaned. . . .

And I bent once again to my playing,
pursued it unchecked,
As I sang:—
And lo, with that leap of my spirit—
heart, hand, harp and voice,
Each lifting Saul's name out of sorrow,
each bidding rejoice

Saul's fame in the light it was made for—
as when, dare I say,
The Lord's army, in rapture of service
strains through its array;
And uprears the cherubim-chariot—
"Saul!" cried I, and stopped.

And waited the thing that should follow.

—Browning, in "Saul."



Canal du Berry, Near Bourges

DELIGHTFUL among many impressions of France is the remembrance of quiet canals threading their silver way through the countryside—pathways far more alluring than dusty roads. Such a canal passes through Bourges, in central France. It leads out through fields and villages towards the country of the Loire, a coal route from the mines of Commeny to the cities nearer the sea.

But the Berruyers—as the good people of Bourges are called—find their canal more than a trade route. They come out here with their families to spend Sunday afternoon; and while the young mothers sit under the trees with their babies, the men of the family cast their lines into the waters of the canal and stand patiently watching the lazy fish, plainly visible in the clear water. The older children stand solemnly by their fathers, playing at fishing with a stick, a bit of twine and a bent pin; or playing merrily at tag along the tow-path.

Further on, in an open space before an inn, a country dance is in progress. And only a step beyond are the locks from which you can look back toward the city of Bourges and see the towers of the cathedral in the distance.

The canal itself gives up a perfect reflection of the trees, the fishermen, and the beautiful clouds of a summer sky. Rodin says of French art that "it is the clear, light air, the skies of France, which have given to her artists their grace and refined their taste." Surely he is right.

In the Italian Hills

"Nevertheless, amico mio," urged the hotel proprietor, as I was about to set forth, "it is a long way through the valley and up the hills to the place of the old San Remo. Much better that a mule be procured, something which may be accomplished with no delay."

But my intent to walk was firm, and thus presently I found myself toiling along a zigzag way, up a terraced hillside toward a point far back in the Ligurian hills where, as I had been told, I should find the site of the first San Remo, a town whose prestige vied even with that of Genoa for Ligurian supremacy, many centuries ago.

Below me lay a verdant valley, all orange and olive groves and full-blown flowers; and behind, past the roof-tops of today's San Remo, a triangular-shaped section of the Mediterranean where the valley opened to the sea. So glorious was the day that I was impelled to sing, with Stevenson,

"Give to me the life I love,
Let the love go by me;
Give the jolly heaven above,
And the by-way night me."

"The by-way night me" was all mine on this sunny afternoon. Though in width but a mule-path, rough with the cobblestones which had served through these four or five centuries, it envisioned many a delight. Now and then it led by the white-walled cottage of a peasant, never so small as to lack its three or four orange or lemon trees, its carnation and rose plot. And so I toiled onward and ever upward; nor counted the distance in the joy of the time and place and the full-blown beauty of nature, where so manifest as on the Italian Riviera?

But by and by, almost as the shadow

began to fall, I came to a turn through a bit of wood and across a ravine over a bridge whose masonry seemed to suggest even the days of the Romans. Before me then I found a broad open space, hedged in by the deep chestnut woods, whose oaks lay scattered about so thickly that I thought of the joy of a New England lad at coming upon such an unsought treasure. There was little of human life to be seen, only a few woodcutters' huts, and the inevitable "café."

Such was the sole reminder that here once was a city of prestige and high repute. And over the place, hidden in the woods and obscure, the virgin forest slowly but surely advances.

But stay! One thing more revealed itself, proving beyond question the accuracy of my information regarding the ancient city. Turning for a look down the valley toward the far distant Mediterranean, I found that I was standing almost upon the ramparts of an ancient fortification which bridged the valley like a dam, and commanded the prospect far as the eye could see. Scarce anything was left above the ground, but the foundations were those of a mighty stronghold, with the lowest stones set far below in the valley bed itself. Hence it was that the San Remo of the Middle Ages and before regarded with complacent satisfaction the broad and fertile lands which paid it homage and tribute. And now, far down the valley, where it casts itself into the Ligurian gulf, the last rays of the sun were glinting on the white walls of the modern San Remo, "Pearl of the Riviera," beloved of tourists, scene of "peace conferences," even more famous than its predecessor of five centuries ago.

Words

I have an idea that had never occurred to me before, and I am eager to communicate it. But in my endeavor to express myself I grope around in my memory for the right word. At last I find it. I have used the word many times, but I have just discovered its meaning. Thousands of persons centuries ago must have made the same distinction that I am making. The man who first used that expression must have had the same experience that I am having.

I want to describe a person for whom I have a great deal of respect. He is mentally alert, morally sound, very intelligent—and yet, what is it that makes him a little wearing—not very, but just a little? There is something that slightly interferes with the pleasure of conversation. He is not overbearing, or bigoted, or fanatical—that would be putting it too strongly. What shall I say? He seems to put an excessive value on his own opinions. Yes, I have the word—opinionated.

When we say that a man is opinionated, everybody understands the judgment that is passed upon him. It is not harsh. We all admit that it is a good thing to have clear opinions, and that it is good to make them known. We only mean to state that our friend has the defect of his "qualities." He would see this himself and smile good-naturedly at his cocksureness—if he were not so opinionated.

And cock-sure! The man who first thought of that comparison with the cock must have taken the opinionated man down a peg or two. By the way, that is an idiomatic way of expressing a friendly deprecation. You may

think a person should be taken down a peg without wishing him ill. You wouldn't want him to fall to the bottom. And when you come to think about it, deprecate conveys the same idea—de- under and prae- sume-price. You admit that the article has some value, but you think it ought to be marked down.

And so you might go through the Dictionary. As you thrust your way through the crowd of words, you are continually renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. There are words that smile, and words that smirk, and words that sneer, and words that are like blows. There are coarse, brutal words elbowing and insulting their betters. There are shallow, ambitious words, social climbers trying vulgar persistence to force their way into good society. There are sly, furtive words with double meanings. Then you will come upon a frank, open-hearted, businesslike word which has but one meaning and doesn't care who knows it. There are shy, beautiful, elusive words which one meets only now and then in out-of-the-way places. There are words that betray their foreign origin which add to the picturesqueness of the scene. Then there are the plain everyday words which we use every day. We could not get along without these day laborers, though we sometimes feel that it is a pity that they should be so sadly overlooked.—Samuel McChord Crothers, in "The Cheerful Giver."

Barley Bright

(An Old Game)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I thought to walk a mile or two across the trackless plain.
Could run, perhaps, to Barley Bright—
Straight through and back again;
For I would go adventuring
Where never was a track.
Just blaze the way straight through
A day.

And next day to come back,
To make a path through trackless
snow.

But soon as I had gone a rod
Across the trackless snow,
I found that other feet had trod
The way that I would go.

Five toes, two toes, three toes and six—
Pointed in and pointed out,
All sorts of tricks,
Journeying early, travelling late—
Some going round about,
Some going straight.

Field mouse and pheasant,
Rabbit and crow
Had blazed the trail that I would
make.

Across the trackless snow,
Had travelled off my trackless plain
To Barley Bright and back again.

—Caroline Lawrence Dier.

Small Thomas Carlyle.

Clad in a gown of yellow serge and barefoot, like the rest, he was generally out of doors when not asleep, playing with the other children, and catching "beardies" or little fishes and "paddling in the burn" (toddling in the brook) that ran down the road.

He made friends with the cat, it is said, as soon as he could crawl. He had to notify his mother whenever the pig was among the potatoes; but it was friendship with a dog that

Unseeing Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ERROR in its various forms—sin, disease, death, poverty, sorrow, strife—looms large to mankind. It appears to usurp a prominent place in the affairs of mortals, claims to assume control over them, and stubbornly to resist all efforts to dethrone it. It apparently strikes at its victim with grief or physical affliction, withdraws his source of livelihood, and keeps him at war with those with whom he should be at peace.

For centuries the popular belief has been that error is inevitable. Not only has it been accepted as a reality, but it has been attributed to God; and the belief is prevalent that He creates this element of destruction and uses it to punish His offspring. This belief persists, notwithstanding the fact that the record of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, includes six specific declarations that His works are good, the last of these declarations stating, "And God saw every thing that he had made; and, behold, it was very good." This contradicts the belief that error proceeds from God, because error is not good, and the Scriptures say that "every thing" made by God "was very good."

Mortals, beset with the various forms of error, desire to be rid of them. Gladly would they follow the admonition of Job, "If iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away, and let not wickedness dwell in thy tabernacles;" but they are often bound by their beliefs. If error be real and created by God, then it cannot be overcome, but must be submitted to. But this is not true. God is good, not evil; therefore, He could not create evil. God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and cannot "look on iniquity," says Habakkuk. That this applies to all mankind was indicated by the Psalmist, who said, "I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes."

"But," say those who are entertaining popular beliefs about error, "here it is. We are bowed down with grief, illness, lack, strife. It surely must be real, because we have so much evidence of it. We would gladly acknowledge its unreality, if it were not so much a part of our lives!" Just at this point Christian Science has been found by countless thousands to be the light that illumines the way out of the darkness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was herself first freed from the bondage of error in the form of an accident, which it was expected would prove fatal, being raised from what those about her thought would be her

deathbed, and was restored to a life of health and extraordinary usefulness. She had often declared that the healings of olden times could be repeated in this age, if the divine Principle could be discovered; and after her healing she set about the task of finding the positive rule whereby this Principle operates. The result was her discovery that evil, or error, is unreal, in the light of the allness of God, divine Principle.

It was from practical experience and much study that Mrs. Eddy thereafter instructed her students how to resolve error into nothing, and thus be freed from its arrogant assumptions of power. To those who are struggling with problems which seem insurmountable, Christian Science comes with the reassuring message that because God is the only creator and has all power, there is no real evil power to hold men in bondage. The student of Christian Science enjoys some measure of freedom as soon as he begins to acknowledge the all-power of God. The unreal claimant of power, error, ceases to have dominion over him in proportion as he refuses to accept it, and recognizes God as the only cause. Becoming more deeply conscious of the real nature of God, he becomes more clearly conscious of the unreal nature of error. Thus he unsees the error called evil. In much the same way that a child unsees the error that two and two make nine, when he becomes clearly cognizant of the fact that two and two make four.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226): "There is no power apart from God. Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." Thinkers will agree that this is a safe premise from which to advance in the work of freeing themselves from all that is unlike good. Only blessings can come from increased allegiance to God. On page 381 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy instructs her students, "Think less of the enactments of mortal mind, and you will sooner grasp man's God-given dominion." This is a specific injunction to unsee the errors that beset mankind; as is also the promise on page 261 of the same work, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Thus Christian Scientists not only learn the truth about God and man, but learn how to free themselves from error by unseeing error, and declaring its nothingness.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924

EDITORIALS

FIGURES are given out from time to time by the advocates of world peace to help the public to see vividly and concretely what it costs in dollars and cents to settle international differences by war instead of by civilized processes of reason. It is hoped by frequent repetition of this elemental information to reinforce, on practical bread-and-butter grounds,

The Actual Tribute of War

the innate, spiritual desire for the reign of good will that is in every human heart, without which peace cannot prevail in family, tribe, nation, or the world, and which needs constant aid in the ever-present struggle with temptations and incitements to resort to conflict.

It has been pointed out many times that in the United States, for instance, over ninety cents of every dollar of federal revenue goes for past wars and preparations for future ones. Each time, however, that such information is put forth and seems to rouse a helpful reaction in the public thought, counter statements are made. Sometimes with much heat and often on high official authority, to the effect that the costs of war are greatly exaggerated and that America's war bill is in reality only from thirty to forty cents in the dollar. While practical friends of peace must and do admit that, until the world is organized to do its international business by reasonable, legal methods, efficient armies and navies must be maintained for defense by peace-loving nations, the dread alternative forever remains for the choice of the people who pay: "Shall we organize the world for peace, or shall we continue to give our money and our lives for the costly processes of war that settle nothing and continue to exact their crushing tribute?"

The people, while considering this constantly recurring alternative and preparing to make their choice, are entitled to accurate information. It is well to give them exact figures again and again, for it is easy to forget, and the advocates of war are constant and persistent in furnishing misleading statistics. When high officials give their low figures for the cost of war to the United States, they base them only on the estimates for running the army and navy for a given year. They do not include, as should be done, the pensions, the rehabilitation expenses for soldiers, the enormous interest charge on the huge public debt that is due to war, and other tremendous inflations of the expense of conducting the Nation's business that are both directly and indirectly traceable to war and the necessary preparations for it.

This point should be driven home into the public consciousness by constant reiteration to enable the people to see the facts and to make a sensible decision on the direction they will go—toward peace and all its advantages, or toward war and all its losses and woes. Any new angle from which the problem may be viewed, any new illustration that will enable the people to realize more clearly what war actually costs, is extremely valuable. Let them compare the public debt of today—which they must pay, principal and interest—with that of 1914, and demand of public officials, no matter how "high," what has caused the difference, if not war.

The people ought to decide quickly whether they wish to continue to be responsible to so great an extent for the tribute of war, or not, and they should let no juggling of official figures confuse the issue.

It seems generally agreed that it is now only a matter of time before the eight-hour shift becomes practically universal in the steel industry of the United States. The reason for this is seen in the fact that, while it is true that the change from the twelve-hour and ten-hour shifts causes an increase in the costs of production, the greater efficiency of the workers

The Eight-Hour Day in the Steel Industry

and the condition of bettered citizenship which accompany the change more than offset the added costs. Practically all the reports printed yesterday in the Monitor's survey show that even in the less than six months during which the shorter working hours have been in operation there has been noticeable a remarkable change for the better, both in the case of the men themselves and also of their families and others who come in close relationship with them. So obvious is this, especially in the case of most American-born employees, that the majority of these latter feel certain that there is virtually no chance that the former régime will return.

Those officials who have given their opinions of the changed conditions believe, in most instances, that it will be impossible to determine for at least a year what is the real cost of the change. Notwithstanding this, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, summed up the results for President Coolidge the other day by saying that it had increased the cost of production 10 per cent. He also has expressed the view, however, that the greater efficiency and interest of the workers which have already manifested itself, together with the new inventions which are almost bound to go hand in hand with the shorter hours, make it probable that a large part of the added costs will be absorbed in the mills.

Aside, altogether from this somewhat uncertain factor, however, and balancing it on the other side of the scale are certain indisputable facts. For instance, bank deposits in Youngstown, O., have increased during the past year approximately \$10,000,000, indicating that, with the greater satisfaction felt by the workers, they have found means of saving, despite the slightly lower wage scale which automatically followed the introduction of the shorter hours. From Bethlehem, Pa., comes the report that the shorter day is a boon to the employer, the worker, and the community. In South Chicago there has been a great advancement in home conditions and Americanization among the foreign element employed

in the mills. And so on throughout the entire field. On all sides the reports which are returned show an improvement in morale, a better condition of living and happier homes. There is but little doubt that the eight-hour day is in the industry to stay.

IN VIEW of the confusion that has overtaken central Europe, it is fortunate that there has arisen in the midst of it a state, the management of whose foreign relations has been marked with so much moderation and foresight as that of Czechoslovakia. At all the European conferences that have been held since the war, Dr. Edward Benes, who directs its foreign affairs and who is now a member of the Council of the League of Nations, has usually appeared as a champion of good sense, of foresight and tolerance. Therefore, if the British are inclined to find fault with him, as has been hinted, for concluding the recent treaty of alliance with France, it is probable that through direct conversations with British leaders during his present stay in London he will be able to convince them of the propriety of his act.

The ambition of Dr. Benes is supposed to be twofold: First, to make Prague, rather than Berlin, the industrial heart of central Europe, and, secondly, to make of Czechoslovakia a connecting link between France and Russia. For it must be remembered that, unlike some of the other new states of Europe, Czechoslovakia possesses several highly developed industrial regions. The famous Skoda works, for instance, are now in the hands of the Czechs. Furthermore, these people do not forget that they are Slavs. For the Russia of the future they wish to show all possible consideration. The thorny frontier dispute with Poland, which is now before the League's Council, has its basis in a divergence of views as regards Russia. The Poles are bitter, while the Czechs are friendly.

But, as Dr. Benes remarked on one occasion more than a year ago, "We have our security to think of." In order to safeguard this security, through the maintenance of the treaties, Czechoslovakia must be on good terms with France, the leading military power on the Continent. In return, the French now see in Czechoslovakia the most reliable ally in eastern-central Europe, one that can be counted on to back up the arrangement indicated in the Paris treaties. In Poland the process of recovery seems much slower.

That there is anything in the Franco-Czech treaty that needs annoy Great Britain is not probable, but the fact is that, in almost every capital of Europe, the French and the British are seeking to recruit future supporters, and wherever one of these great powers succeeds in gaining an adherent the other looks on with suspicion. In Bucharest, for instance, the British seem for the moment to have the better of the French. The proposed French loan of 100,000,000 francs to Rumania appears to have fallen through, while, according to the London Economist, the British oil interests are successfully competing with the French for the exploitation of the country's petroleum resources. In Athens, the London Outlook says, the French are backing the Republican movement, while British sympathies are supposed to be with the royalists. In Warsaw the British are in higher favor since the French triumphed at Prague. And so it goes.

What the Europeans need most of all is a European outlook. They will never recover their political stability or their economic welfare until they approach their problems less as champions of their own particular national interests for the moment and more as Europeans. Such an outlook Dr. Benes seems to have to a more marked degree than most of his contemporary statesmen.

No doubt many who are told that most of the agitation in favor of government control of the coal mining industry in the United States is inspired by the United Mine Workers of America, are inclined to accept the statement with a grain of salt. It may be that members, and officials of that organization were the first to present arguments in favor of

Are Coal Mines Public Utilities?

such action, but the indications are that the conviction is growing that now, or at some time in the future, the only hope of economic relief lies along some such course.

Perhaps it is because this gradual trend of popular thought has been discovered by the mine operators and mine owners that a determined effort is being made to convince the public that the coal-producing industry is hedged about by those sacred safeguards which cannot be disregarded or destroyed, no matter how great the necessity. By special pleading it is attempted to make it appear that the vested ownership of those who now control the mines and their output is superior, because prior, to the rights of the people in a utility as vital and as necessary to the comfort and convenience of the public as a railroad, a running river, or a steamship line. Courageously, proclaiming this questionable theory, a Mr. Franklin Bache of Philadelphia, representing the National Coal Association, while addressing a Boston audience some time ago, complained that it was because the coal-producing industry is unpopular that "it is the first industry to be attacked." He sought to make it appear that the coal men "ask no special privilege, any more than shoe manufacturers or grocers." He warned that if, once the line is crossed, there will be no limit to the extent of government control of private business.

It would not be at all difficult to show wherein the gentleman, unless he deliberately seeks to confuse his hypothesis, is mistaken in his illogical conclusion. It has never been seriously proposed that government regulation be extended to the shoe industry or to the grocery business.

The whole question unavoidably turns upon the actual, and not the theoretical, status of the coal industry. Under a reasonable construction of the law applied to the regulation of railroads, telephone and telegraph lines,

The Role of Czechoslovakia

gas and electric plants, water power and water supply sources, street railways, and other utilities, can the coal mines, and the coal-producing industry as at present established and conducted, be regarded as utilities in which the public has an interest paramount to that of the individuals and corporations now controlling those properties? The question should not be hard to answer.

The processes by which public control, through the Government, state and federal, has been extended to include one utility after another, have been opposed at every step. The claim of vested interest is a tenacious one, naturally, and it has not always been easy to differentiate correctly between public and private rights. But the line is now quite clearly drawn, and there is no occasion for the alarm which Mr. Bache sounds. Private initiative is not seriously threatened. Take, for instance, the tremendously important industry devoted to the manufacture of automobiles. It is not even hinted that the right exists to regulate or control it. Take also the steel manufacturing industry in all its allied branches. The public does not intimate that it has a right to take it over, either by purchase or condemnation.

It is because the coal-producing industry is virtually monopolized, either by the mine owners and mine operators, or by the mine workers, that the conviction is growing that the public, either by persuasion or force, must protect its own paramount right to an adequate supply of mines' output.

MIGRATION to America has plainly been the desire of numerous European musicians since the war. The amount of good material available for concert and opera employment was obviously never so large in the United States as it is at the present moment. No body needs the figures of the census taker to see what has happened. To take the orchestral situation, for example, such an increase in the supply of players has arisen that first-rate symphony concert organizations, instead of being the scant three or four of ten years ago, now count up to a dozen and more. In 1914, the notion prevailed that the formation of a well-attuned orchestra required the labor of a generation. In 1924, it is a matter perfectly subject to proof that a body of executives can be assembled and set to work at the authentic presentation of Beethoven, Brahms, and Tchaikovsky over night.

Expansion of an unprecedented sort has taken place, orchestras giving seasons on terms of artistic equality in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and so on westward—a peg in the map for every great center of population, all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. And along with expansion there has begun to develop extension, in the educational meaning; which shows in the assignment of members of the Cleveland Orchestra to assist in public school music instruction in Cleveland, and in the engagement of the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York to give concerts for boys and girls of New York schools.

With all the growth, however, is to be noted a certain setback. Players have multiplied, but what of conductors? Whereas formerly only a few great orchestras existed, distinguished leadership was usual with them. Today many symphonic groups hold charters, but brilliant and original direction is, in any unbiased view, comparatively rare. Strangely enough, such unmistakably great conducting as reveals itself seems to be done by men who have had their chief training and experience in American concert halls. But that must be more or less accidental. The fact is that while American audiences are provided with abundant performances, thanks to the migratory tide setting toward them, they are nevertheless enjoying rather meager interpretation, owing, perhaps, to their traditional indifference to artistic concerns. But they should without question take upon themselves the task of righting the adjustment between the two factors, or else they will be losers. In which case, they must assume the duty of carefully studying and passing judgment upon the material of migration—not leaving everything to the managers. And when, accordingly, they come upon a conductor of unquestioned quality, they must needs, before from immigrant he becomes emigrant, lay claim to him and engage him in their service.

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Editorial Notes

PROBABLY to but few will the fact that in the new British Cabinet there are seven miners and one barber recall a poem, written by a certain Christopher Smart about 150 years ago. It carries an interesting parallel, however. Listen:

Thus when a barber and a collier fight,
The barber beats the luckless collier—white;
The dusty collier heaves his ponderous sack,
And, big with vengeance, beats the barber—black.

In comes the brick-dust man, with grime o'erspread,
And beats the collier and the barber—red;
Black, red, and white, in various clouds are tossed,
And in the dust they raise the combatants are lost.

Of course, no insinuations are intended, but, just the same, the lines carry a bit of advice for the members of the new Cabinet worth noting.

"THE athlete owes it to himself and to his college to pass in his studies," recently declared T. J. Campbell of the Harvard Athletic Association to the Crimson baseball candidates, and figures of the university show that the athletes have responded readily to this added responsibility. It is indeed a notable sign of the times that the various colleges and preparatory schools in the United States are ceasing to give athletics preference over studies and have inaugurated a change from the practice which once enabled a youth not only to "slide into" college, but also to "get by" on the same basis. Also worthy of mention is that the number of sport candidates has not greatly decreased and that the further incentive for scholastic achievement has raised student averages everywhere.

Lenine—A Personal Impression

By THE PRINCESS RÁDZIWIŁŁ

EVERYTHING that could be written has been written about Lenine (Vladimir Ulianoff). I will, therefore, not attempt to pass any judgment upon him. But it seems to me that certain things I have to say concerning him may throw some light on the man, as well as on his work. I happen to have known his mother well, having owned an estate in the government of Simbirsk, close to the small one upon which Madame Ulianoff lived with her two boys, after her husband's passing. The elder of them, who was executed for having taken part in a plot to assassinate Alexander III, was a charming fellow, far more brilliant than his famous brother, and was an adherent of the school of advanced opinions of which Prince Kropotkin was one of the most prominent representatives. When he was finally sentenced, his mother came to St. Petersburg to implore the Tsar's clemency, and, as it happened, I was the one who introduced her to General Tcherewine, then at the head of the Okhrana, who interested himself in her case, and did his best to obtain a pardon for young Ulianoff.

The story of how the latter's mother spent the night on her knees before her son, to induce him to sign a petition to the Emperor, asking for his life, is well known. What is less so, was the impression produced on the mind of the young Vladimir by the catastrophe. It was generally supposed that it had induced him to join the ranks of the revolutionary party, but this is an error. On the contrary, it had been he who had influenced his brother to embrace its doctrines, and who had almost thrown him into its arms, a fact for which he was later on to experience great remorse.

Many years after the tragedy, I had occasion to meet Lenine, then an exile in Switzerland. His mother had passed on, the family estate had been sold, he had spent some time in Siberia, and was already known as one of the lights of the Russian Anarchist Party. We had occasion to discuss the past, and I remember being immensely struck by the profound faith expressed by Lenine in the ultimate success of his ideas and opinions, as factors in the molding of Russia's future destinies. He knew that the revolution was but a question of time in his country, and he did not scruple to say so. His only regret was the abortive attempt of 1905, which, according to him, had failed because engineered before the Labor Party had come to the knowledge of the real strength it wielded.

From his Zurich retreat Lenine worked most actively at the organization of that same Labor Party, and it was certainly due to his inspiration and influence that the numerous strikes which took place in Russia in 1913 and 1914, just before the war, were started. I remember that, among other things, he told me ten years would not pass before the Romanoffs would be overthrown, and that, in case of any foreign war, it would happen earlier. This was in 1909, and, as things turned out, the forecast was a pretty accurate one.

The last time I saw Lenine was in Stockholm, when he was on his way to Petrograd to start his attack on the first Russian Government that had come into power after Nicholas II's abdication. We met at the house of a Russian anarchist, and had quite a long conversation, and I remember that, among other things, I entreated him not to avenge his brother's execution on the captive Tsar, to which he replied: "Revenge is far from my mind, in so far as my personal wrongs are concerned. My brother died for a just cause, and I feel more proud of it than of anything else in the world. If something could induce me to show mercy to Nicholas II, in case it depended on myself to be merciful toward him or not, it would be precisely the remembrance of my brother's gallows, and of those on which so many others have perished. Without those gallows, we would be further off than we are today from the great aim toward the triumph of which so many men and women have died and suffered. No, I will never avenge any of the wrongs which I have suffered personally, but—and here his voice rose shrilly—"but I will avenge the wrongs Russia has suffered, if I can—the wrongs done to Russia during those 300 years the Romanoffs have held her under their sway!"

There was something so terrible in his whole appearance, as he uttered the words, that I was alarmed.

He stopped for a while, then went on: "You may consider me mad, but I can foresee the future, the day when I shall have launched Russia on the road of this Communism, which is the only one that can lead nations or individuals toward happiness and prosperity."

"It is an Utopia," I replied. "Communism, such as you understand and explain it, can only ruin a country. Don't ever attempt such a dangerous experiment in Russia, even if the opportunity is given to you to do so."

"Does danger matter?" he inquired. "If I see my way—and I shall see it—to apply, not my theories, but my firm convictions, in a practical manner, I will not hesitate, or recoil before anything, not even before the shedding of blood, in order to do so. I believe in Communism, and should I be allowed to make the experiment of transforming it into a system of government, I will know that my mission on earth has been fulfilled."

"And if you fail?" I asked in my turn.
He looked at me for a few moments before replying.
"If I fail, I shall die of a broken heart," he said, quite simply.

The Myth of the Stupid Ostrich

"ONCE upon a time," writes Vilhjalmur Stefansson in the Spectator, "there were two regions of the earth where any fabulous story might be safely located, both because their character was well known and because they were so remote and inaccessible that disproof was not easy. These were the tropics and the Arctic." Concerning one of these myths he says:

"Of all the stories of animal stupidity none has been more accepted and popular than that of the ostrich. The belief is widely held that it originated with Herodotus, a very entertaining, but not a very reliable writer. It is probably even older, though it cannot be definitely traced beyond Diodorus and Pliny. A Greek origin is probable, but a Babylonian or Egyptian source is by no means excluded."

"I believed in the stupid ostrich until I was past thirty-five and began to live with Carl Akeley, one of the leading authorities—if not the leading authority—on African big game hunting and on the nature and habits of African wild life. One evening after dinner we were discussing big game hunting in various parts of the world. I told about whales and seals, polar bears, walrus and wolves in the north, and Akeley about elephants and lions and leopards in Africa. Akeley observed that one of the canniest beasts in Africa, and one of the most difficult to hunt, was the ostrich. On my remarking that I did not see anything very difficult about approaching an animal that stands around with its head in the sand, he replied that the ostrich does that only in books."